



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND WELFARE
OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1951



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1951

BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

Index.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

	Page.		Page.
Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics .. .	9	Health Education .. .	44
Appendices—		Health Visiting .. .	18
I. List of Midwives .. .	45	Home Nursing .. .	20
II. Infectious Diseases Notified .. .	46	Hospitals .. .	42
III. Tuberculosis—		Infantile Mortality .. .	8, 16
1. Cases notified .. .	47	Infectious Diseases .. .	25, 31
2. Cases notified and confirmed ..	48	Maternal Mortality .. .	9, 18
3. Cases who received sanatorium		Maternity Outfits .. .	18
treatment .. .	49	Mental Health Service .. .	31-34
4. Persons resident in area known		Midwifery .. .	14
to be suffering from tuber-		Port Health Administration .. .	44
culosis .. .	50	Prevention of Illness, Care, and After-Care, 23	
5. Deaths from tuberculosis .. .	51	School Health Service .. .	35-42
IV. Mortality Return .. .	52-54	Special Treatment Clinics .. .	13, 41
V. Infectious Diseases — Notification		Tuberculosis—	
from Wards .. .	55	B.C.G. Vaccination .. .	25
Cancer .. .	25	Disinfection .. .	24
Care of Mothers and Young Children ..	9	Domiciliary Visitation .. .	23
Child Welfare Clinics .. .	9	Housing .. .	24
Children Acts .. .	19	Non-Pulmonary .. .	30
Children's Homes .. .	14	Pulmonary .. .	29
Day Nurseries .. .	13	Sanatorium treatment .. .	24
Dental Care .. .	13	Vaccination and Immunisation .. .	22
Domestic Help for Households .. .	21	Veneral Diseases .. .	25
Food Supplies at Child Welfare Clinics ..	12	Vital Statistics .. .	6, 8
		Voluntary Workers .. .	11

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

	Page.		Page.
Acknowledgment .. .	93	Keeping Quality of Milk — D.H.S.	
Appendices—		Circular 17/1947 .. .	81
1. Nuisances and General Inspections, 94		Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, 80	
2. Infectious Diseases .. .	95	Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland)	
3. Housing Inspections .. .	96	Order, 1951 .. .	81
4. New Houses Let .. .	97	Tuberculous Milk—Biological Examina-	
5. Number of families rehoused and		tion .. .	82
reason for rehousing .. .	98	Cleanliness of Milk and Other Bottles, 82	
6. Houses Closed, 1951 .. .	100	Nuisances .. .	65
7. Houses Represented .. .	100	Offensive Trades .. .	61
8. Milk (Special Designations) (Scot-		Places of Public Entertainment .. .	70
land) Order, 1951 .. .	100	Piggeries .. .	69
9. Unsound Food .. .	101	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, 66	
10. Summary of Costs of Services		Public Baths .. .	69
undertaken by Cleansing Dept., 103		Public Cleansing .. .	87
Atmospheric Pollution .. .	69	Public Conveniences .. .	91
Bakchouses .. .	63	Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations	
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. .	70	(Scotland), 1931 .. .	81
Burial Grounds .. .	65	Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations,	
Cleansing Costs .. .	92	1931 .. .	81
Drainage .. .	59	Public Health (Preservatives in Food),	
Factories .. .	62	Regulations, 1925-27 .. .	82
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ..	84	Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act,	
Food Premises .. .	82	1951 .. .	87
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ..	87	Refuse—	
Housing—		Collection .. .	89
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 ..	71	Disposal .. .	89
Houses—Dirty and Verminous .. .	68	Rivers Pollution .. .	61
Let in Lodgings .. .	64	Salvage .. .	90
Listed .. .	79	County .. .	91
Lodging Houses .. .	65	Military .. .	91
Represented .. .	79	Sanitary Conveniences .. .	60
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 .. .	72	Schools .. .	62
Inspection of Districts .. .	71	Sewage Purification and Disposal .. .	60
New Houses .. .	77	Shops Act .. .	69
Overcrowding .. .	74	Slaughterhouse .. .	83
Points Scheme .. .	75	Statistics .. .	58
Unfit Houses .. .	78	Street Cleansing .. .	88
Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 ..	85	Tents, Vans, and Sheds .. .	68
Infectious Diseases .. .	71	Unsound Food .. .	82
Introduction .. .	58	Water Closets—Lack of Cleanliness .. .	61
Labelling of Food .. .	82	Wash House Byelaws .. .	61
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 .. .	82	Water Supply—	
Milk Supply—		General .. .	59
Dairies .. .	80	Outside .. .	61

SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICER'S REPORT.

	Page		Page.
Blind Persons .. .	106	General Welfare Services—	
Deaf and Dumb Persons .. .	107	Meals on Wheels .. .	111
Other Handicapped Persons .. .	108	Voluntary Organisations .. .	111
Provision of Accommodation—		Visitation, etc., .. .	112
Residential .. .	109	Free School Meals .. .	112
Temporary .. .	110	Burials .. .	112
Reception Centre .. .	110		

Staff.

Health Department

C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital; Administrative Medical Officer, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; and Medical Superintendent, Bandrum Children's Home.

ROBERT M. WINK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Depute Medical Officer of Health; Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.

VICTOR D. RANDALL MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.

STEPHEN N. P. STOBIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital (resigned 15/1/51).

ISOBEL S. MOWAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital (appointed 15/2/51).

HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss L. NISBET.

Miss A. M. SOUTAR.

Miss C. JOHNSTON.

Mrs I. MERRYWEATHER.

Miss M. C. HOOD.

Miss L. ROBERTSON.

Miss M. B. MILNE.

Miss B. L. CRICHTON.

Miss J. I. M. MOIR.

Miss A. S. MOIR.

Miss M. B. BROWN

(appointed 16/1/51).

HOME NURSING AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STAFF.

Dunfermline :

Miss E. TODD.

Miss J. MacGREGOR.

Miss S. McC. ROSS.

Miss B. L. BRAID.

Rosyth :

Miss L. STONELEY.

Miss I. W. SINCLAIR.

Part-time Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs L. BEVERIDGE.

Mrs E. COX.

Mrs C. YOUNG.

Mrs J. B. SLATER.

DAY NURSERY STAFF.

Mrs J. THOMSON, Matron, Broomhead Nurserv.

Miss I. FISHER, Matron, Rosyth Nursery

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs I. FISHLEY, Supervisor,

STAFFS—HEALTH DEPARTMENT— (Continued)—

CLERICAL STAFF.

Miss J. G. ERSKINE, Chief Clerk,	Miss F. ARMER.
Miss S. EADIE.	Miss A. B. RICHARDSON
Miss C. CARSTAIRS.	(resigned 26/5/51).
Miss I. MOODY.	Miss S. BEST
Miss E. HODGSON	(appointed 28/5/51).
(resigned 4/4/51).	Miss M. MUMBERSON
Miss M. BURNETT.	(appointed 17/12/51).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

ANDREW D. MICHIE, Authorised Officer (resigned 15/4/51).
 BERTRAM FINNIE, Authorised Officer (appointed 16/6/51).
 GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Authorised Officer.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL TREATMENT SERVICE.

Miss MADELINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S. Ed., Dentist.
 Miss AGNES B. WHITE, C.S.P., Physiotherapist.
 Miss N. WOOD, Speech Therapist.

Nurses:

Miss A. E. BENNETT. Miss E. B. STENHOUSE.
 Secretary: Miss M. C. McLAREN.

Sanitary Department.

ALEXANDER H. DUNCAN, M.R.San.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.
 GORDON S. WILSON, First Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 DONALD MACKAY, Second Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 WILLIAM K. ELLIS, Third Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 ROBERT L. MORRIS, Fourth Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 KENNETH N. FRASER, Senior Apprentice Sanitary Inspector.
 PETER K. FRANKLIN, Junior Apprentice Sanitary Inspector.
 Miss MARGARET W. CHALMERS, Senior Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.
 Miss GRACE B. T. DICKSON, Junior Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.

Social Services Department.

GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer.
 ANDREW D. MICHIE, Assistant Social Services Officer (resigned 15/4/51)
 BERTRAM FINNIE, Assistant Social Services Officer (appointed 16/6/51)
 Miss CECILIA DAVIDSON, Clerkess.
 Miss C. KILPATRICK, Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.
 ARCHIBALD GRANT, Junior Assistant,

*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the
City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and to
the Department of Health for Scotland.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare of Dunfermline for the year 1951.

The people used in full measure the health and welfare service of the Local Authority with every indication of benefit and appreciation.

To all who so loyally co-operated with me in the work, I avail myself of this opportunity of making grateful acknowledgment.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Dunfermline, 23rd July 1952.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951 :—

	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Population	42,730	44,904	44,892	45,098	47,725	45,041
Number of Deaths (corrected)	517	552	481	457	510	492
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	12.3	12.5	10.9	10.3	10.9	11.1
Deaths of infants under 1 year	39	41	41	32	22	25
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births	44	44	48	43	30	34
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	15	19	16	13	12	11
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	18	25	20	14	15	11
Death-rate per 1000 from pulmonary tuberculosis	0.35	0.42	0.36	0.29	0.25	0.24
Death-rate per 1000 from all forms of tuberculosis	0.42	0.56	0.45	0.31	0.31	0.24
Death-rate per 1000 from the principal epidemic diseases	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09
Marriage-rate per 1000 population	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.8	8.3	9.9
Number of live births registered (corrected)	885	934	852	737	738	746
Number of still-births registered (corrected)	36	22	19	27	21	24
Live birth-rate per 1000 population,	20.0	20.8	19.0	16.3	15.5	16.6
Illegitimate births per 100 live births,	6.0	4.6	5.6	3.8	4.9	4.8
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still-births)	1.1	5.2	2.3	2.6	3.9	0.0

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE YEAR.

A Brief Commentary.

The year showed many signs of further improvement in the general health of the people and statistically was not without event. The health indices were favourable.

The death rate of 11.1 was 0.2 in excess of the lowest recorded rates of 1949 and 1950. The infantile mortality rate was 34 and compares with the previous lowest of 30 in 1950.

Outstanding features were an absence of maternal mortality and an absence of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis continued to be prevalent, but deaths from it attained the new low record of 0.24.

Diphtheria has disappeared from Dunfermline. For the fourth year in succession this disease has not occurred. Ninety-five per cent. of the children are immunised, which figure gives the town leading place among the large burghs of Scotland for the number of children protected against diphtheria.

The Domestic Help Service is the latest addition to the social services available to the community and commenced early in the year. As time went on and the value of the scheme became better known the demands on it progressively increased. In its initial stages, it has done, and continues to do wonderful work in helping many unfortunate individuals and families who would otherwise be left in a most unhappy position. It has been of particular assistance in dealing with aged and infirm persons who require help in their own homes. In this connection I wish to put on record that, my notice has been directed to many acts of kindness performed out-with working hours by this band of willing helpers. It is a source of great encouragement to know that such a spirit still exists.

The problem of the chronic sick and infirm is an ever mounting one, and there has been difficulty in finding bed accommodation for them. It would be a great advantage if the Local Health Authority had control of a definite number of beds in some institution to which patients could be promptly admitted after consideration of all aspects of the case, both medical and social.

The important event of the year was the removal of the Health Department from 1 Douglas Street to the new premises at the Carnegie Clinic.

Our departure from 1 Douglas Street was not without a tinge of regret as it had been the scene of considerable expansion of the Department's activities over the last twenty years, and the staff and many of the patients had acquired an affection for the building. Nevertheless the move is a sign of development and adjustment to changed conditions, and as such, to be welcomed.

The Carnegie Clinic came into occupation as a Health and Welfare Centre in November. It provides an administrative unit for the staff of the Health Department and associated Social Welfare and Children's Departments; school medical and dental treatment clinics, child welfare and orthopædic clinics, also a consulting unit for specialist clinics from the Regional Hospital Board. It houses medical personnel, health visitors and district nurses, and provides a functional link with the various medical services along with a physical link in common premises, an important step towards the co-ordination and integration of the health service.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The population, as estimated by the Registrar General to the 30th June 1951 was 45,041, being a decrease of 2,684 from the 1950 figure.

Birth Rate.—During the year there was an increase of 8 births as compared with 1950. The actual birth rate was 16.6 per thousand population and is lower than the rate for Scotland, which was 17.7 per thousand population.

Still-Birth Rate.—Compared with 1950, the still-birth rate has shown an increase, the figure being 31 per thousand births as compared with 28 in the previous year.

Death Rate.—The corrected death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution for 1951 was 11.1. This compared with 12.9 for Scotland and 13.0 for the large burghs.

Infant Mortality Rate.—The infant mortality rate of 34 compares with 30 for the previous year. The rate for Scotland is 37, and for the large burghs 39.

Maternal Mortality Rate.—The maternal mortality rate was nil compared with 3.9 for the previous year, and 1.1 for Scotland.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—The number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis has shown a decrease during the year, there being 11 deaths from this disease, giving a rate of 0.24 per thousand population as compared with a rate of 0.37 for Scotland. There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis as compared with 3 for the previous year.

Deaths from Cancer.—Of the deaths registered 57 were due to cancer, giving a death rate of 1.26 per thousand population as compared with 1.78 for 1950.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Register of Expectant Mothers.—The arrangement with the Ministry of Food continued, whereby a weekly return of expectant mothers who claimed the extra food ration to which they were entitled was obtained from the local office. During the year 692 names were submitted. Health visitors visited these women in their homes to ascertain the arrangements made for their ante-natal care and supervision and to give any assistance and advice.

Sixty-two per cent. of the women chose to have their confinements in the Maternity Hospital. Consequently they attended the ante-natal and post-natal clinics conducted at the hospital, where the Consultant Obstetrician supervised all the ante-natal and post-natal work. The Consultant Obstetrician also saw cases referred to him by general practitioners for consultation and advice.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.—During the year five clinic sessions a week were held in the ante-natal department of the Maternity Hospital. There was an increase in the number of women who attended and a considerable increase in the number of attendances as compared with the previous year. At the ante-natal clinic 439 women made 5,278 attendances and at the post-natal clinic 442 women made 1,054 attendances.

Child Welfare Clinics.—The situation, days and hours of attendance of the six child welfare clinics are as stated in previous reports. The following table indicates the activities of the clinics during the year. The total number of attendances shows an increase of 401 over that for the previous year.

Number of Clinics provided and attendances during 1951.		
Number of clinics provided by Local Health Authority	6	
Number of clinics provided by Voluntary Bodies	—	
Number of children who attended ..	Under 1 year .. 893	} 2,172
	Over 1 year .. 1,279	
Number of children who first attended and who at first attendance were	Under 1 year .. 630	} 1,257
	Over 1 year .. 627	
Total number of attendances by children who at the end of the year were	Under 1 year .. 6,803	} 16,811
	Over 1 year .. 10,008	

The child welfare clinics are open to all mothers for the advice on the welfare and management of their children. The clinics accentuate the idea of the prevention of disease. The popular slogans are “keep the baby well” and “prevention, not cure of disease.” Every endeavour is made to give a knowledge of correct feeding and child management. Mothers are encouraged to bring their babies to a clinic as early as possible when feeding difficulties are most likely to occur and before unnecessary weaning from the breast may have taken place.

It is a noteworthy feature that of the 746 corrected live births for Dunfermline, 630 infants made an attendance at the child welfare clinic, representing a figure of 84.5 per cent. This shows a slight decrease from last year and is due largely to the fact that the new housing developments are situated at a considerable distance from the existing clinics.

A proposal to provide a new clinic to serve the Woodmill-Brucefield area was approved in principle by the Town Council but failed to gain the approval of the Department of Health owing to the general deferment of new building work other than housing. A site has meantime been reserved.

loyal and valuable service at the child welfare clinics. Their help particularly with regard to clerical work is of great assistance to the staff and materially lightens their work.

During the year assistance was received from :—

Mrs ANDERSON	}	At Rosyth Clinic.
Mrs ARMSTRONG		
Mrs BETTENSOn		
Mrs EASSON		
Mrs RENNIE		
Mrs HARGREAVES	}	At Inglis Street Clinic.
Mrs MORTON		
Mrs VALENTINE		
Miss ROBERTSON	}	At Nethertown Clinic.
Miss B. ROBERTSON		
Mrs RUTHERFORD		

Food and Milk.—Under the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children certain foods were made available in the clinics at concession rates.

The following table shows the quantity of foods supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year 1951 :—

Food.	Mothers.	Children.	Total quantities supplied.
Cow & Gate	—	195	7,276 lbs.
Ostermilk	—	11	214 lbs.
Virol	—	203	931½ lbs.
Farex	—	177	369 lbs.
Maltoline	—	73	192 lbs.
Lactagol	59	—	261 small tins.
Nestrovite	—	155	693 bottles.
Nestlé's Food	—	143	1,890 tins.
Colact	12	—	36 lbs.
Scott's Oats	—	101	275 lbs.
Cerex	—	31	35 lbs.
Totals	71	1,089	—

The total cost of baby foods and sundries purchased during the year was £1,331, 11s. 9d., all of which was recovered.

As Rosyth is a considerable distance from the Food Office in Dunfermline, the Rosyth clinic staff undertake the distribution of

national dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, and vitamin A and D tablets on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

Special Treatment Clinics.—The various school clinics also cater for pre-school children, and the number of pre-school children treated during the year is shown in the following table:—

Clinic.	Number of Cases.
Orthopædic clinic	208
Dental clinic	152
Eye clinic	5
Ear, nose and throat clinic	51
General clinic	189
Ultra violet ray clinic	70
Defective speech clinic	11
Total number of cases treated	686

The total number of attendances made by these children at the clinics was 3,150.

Forty-four pre-school children were seen by the Orthopaedic Specialist and 26 examined by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Dental Care.—The School Dental Officer treated 152 pre-school children, who made 168 attendances during the year. No developments as contemplated in the Proposals of the Authority under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, have been possible. There is only one school dental officer, which staff is not adequate to cover the needs of the school population. In appointing additional staff priority must be given to the School Service.

Day Nurseries.—Two nurseries are provided, situated at Broomhead and Rosyth respectively and are primarily for children whose mothers are in employment, ill, or being confined. They provide full day-time care and maintenance for children up to five years of age and are open five and a half days a week. The children are medically inspected at monthly intervals.

The accommodation at Broomhead Nursery is for 62 children and at Rosyth for 40 children. Both are fully occupied at the present time and there is a waiting list for vacancies. The extension to Rosyth Nursery was completed at the end of the year.

ATTENDANCES:—

BROOMHEAD.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/51 to 31/12/51 3,509

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/51 to 31/12/51 9,357

Receipts, £1,138, 16s. 6d.

ROSYTH.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/51 to 31/12/51 2,026

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/51 to 31/12/51 6,123

Receipts, £623, 17s. 6d.

Both nurseries are recognised as training schools for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma and work in conjunction with the McCrone Pre-Nursing School. In the course of the year 4 students obtained the diploma.

Children's Homes.—There are no residential nurseries provided by the Town Council under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Under the provisions of the Children Act a mansion house in the vicinity of Dunfermline named The Martha Frew Children's Home was opened in November, and provides approximately 36 places for deprived children.

The medical supervision of the Home is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Health Department medical staff examine the children prior to admission and attend to their medical needs while in residence.

MIDWIFERY.

During the year 277 women applied for the domiciliary midwifery service provided by the Town Council. Of this number there was a total of 4 cancellations and transfers.

Domiciliary midwifery services were provided by two full-time midwives and by the part-time employment of four midwives in private practice.

In November, district training for pupil midwives of the Dunfermline Maternity Hospital commenced and is undertaken by the senior district nurses who have been approved as teachers by the Central Midwives' Board.

This arrangement makes it possible for the Maternity Hospital to train midwives for Part II. of the S.C.M. Certificate and is a valuable contribution towards co-ordinating the work of the Local Authority with that of the Hospital Board.

At the end of the year 4 students were in training.

Arrangements have been made with the Regional Hospital Board to provide facilities for training midwives in the administration of analgesia at Dunfermline Maternity Hospital.

The Town Council provide two houses for the accommodation of the Dunfermline and Rosyth district nurses respectively.

A motor car is provided for the senior nursing sister of the Dunfermline district, apart from this, transport is obtained by the public services; taxis are engaged when necessary.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year :—

(i.) Total number of births occurring in the area during the year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—

Live Births, 1,291.	Still-Births, 42.	Total.	1,333
---------------------	-------------------	--------	-------

(ii.) Total number of births in (i.) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes):—Maternity Hospital 1,055 }
Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital 1 } 1,056

(iii.) Number of births in (i.) occurring at home:—Live 272 }
Still 5 } 277

(iv.) Number of births in (iii.) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases.			Total.
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement.	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Doctor and Midwife engaged.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Without doctor or midwife	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	170	104	—	—	—	—	274
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
(e) Totals	170	104	—	1	2	—	277

(v.) Medical Aid—

(a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife:—

- (i.) For Domiciliary Cases —
 (ii.) For Institutional Cases —

(b) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service 15

(vi.) Administration of Analgesics—

(a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland 6

- (i.) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work 6
 (ii.) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work —

(h) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year —

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December 1951 1

- (i.) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work 1
 (ii.) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work —

(d) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—

- (i.) Doctor engaged and present 14 } 33
 (ii.) Doctor engaged and not present 19 }

(e) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—

- (i.) Doctor engaged and present 39 } 39
 (ii.) Doctor engaged and not present — }

Infantile Mortality.—Twenty-five children died within the first year of life, showing an increase of 3 over the figure for the previous year. The infantile mortality rate is 34 per 1000 live births, and shows an increase of 4 over the number for the previous year. The average rate for Scotland is 37 per 1000.

The deaths are classified according to age groups and causes in the following table:—

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	13	4	3	4	1	25
	Uncertified.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia		—	1	—	1	—	2
Asphyxia. Inhalation of vomitus in sleep		—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity		5	1	1	—	—	7
Premature birth. Congenital debility. Asphyxia		1	—	—	—	—	1
Gross prematurity, secondary to pre-eclamptic toxæmia and twin pregnancy		2	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity. Neo-natal vomiting and diarrhœa		—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital debility—3 days. Gross prematurity		1	—	—	—	—	1
Foetal asphyxia. Twin pregnancy .. .		1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro enteritis		—	—	1	1	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage		—	1	—	—	—	1
Bilateral pulmonary collapse		—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute pneumonia		—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary atelectasis		1	—	—	—	—	1
Sclerema neonatorum		1	—	—	—	—	1
Internal hydrocephalus		—	—	—	1	—	1
Meconium ileus. Congenital		—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals		12	5	3	4	1	25

Reference to the above table shows that the major causes of death during the first year of life were premature births, 13 deaths, and congenital malformation and birth injury, 4 deaths.

Grouping these conditions (as they are so closely related), it is found that the total of 17 deaths gives a rate of 22.7 per 1000 live births, as compared with a rate of 16.2 per 1000 for the previous year.

The neo-natal mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one month of age per 1000 live births was 22.7 compared with 13.5 and 27 in the previous two years. Prematurity is again, as in past years, the most important single factor predisposing to infant deaths and accounted for 70.5 per cent. of neo-natal

deaths. It is essential that everything possible should be done (a) to prevent premature births, and (b) to have available the special facilities necessary to protect the prematurely born live infant. Owing to incomplete knowledge it is not possible to go further in regard to prevention.

Still-births and neo-natal deaths are closely related to the maternity services. Efficiency in every branch of the service will undoubtedly reduce the numbers.

Maternity Outfits.—Sixty-four maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives. The outfits consist of bed linen, towels, and mackintosh, and are for use for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate was nil as there were no deaths of women as a result of pregnancy.

HEALTH VISITING.

This work continued to expand during the year. The general duties of the health visitors are to give advice on the care of young children, to persons suffering from illness, and to expectant and nursing mothers. They also advise on the measures necessary to promote health and prevent the spread of infection. They are available to co-operate with doctors in general practice and with the hospital organisation.

These duties cover a wide field and it is estimated that with continued expansion 22 health visitors will be required. The Town Council have agreed to this long term policy and to make efforts to appoint such additional health visitors as are found to be necessary. The existing establishment consists of eleven, which may be regarded as half-strength at which level it has remained for some years.

Except in a nebulous way, there has been no attempt to deal systematically with the rapidly advancing problem of care for the aged. It is felt that for this purpose an increase of staff is now necessary.

In this sphere the problem of the future is no longer the saving of life, but the prevention of disrepair, so that the prolongation of years is accompanied by life in its fuller sense, together with a maintenance of breadth of outlook.

At present the routine work of the health visitors is mainly concerned with young children. On the tenth day following the notification of birth each child is visited, again a week later and thereafter monthly during the first year or more frequently if necessary. Three monthly visits are made from the second to the fifth years.

In practice, Dunfermline is divided into ten districts each with a health visitor who undertakes the care of mothers and young children, the tuberculosis and school work in her district. She is thus enabled to have an intimate knowledge of each family as a unit and duplication of visits to the homes is avoided. Further, it provides her with a variety of work within her competence which is in the best interests of the staff in particular and of the service in general.

The routine visits of health visitors to the homes of the people are of incalculable value. While special attention is given to young children, the emphasis is now on the family and the solving of any problem affecting it. The dominant motive is health education of the individual as a member of the family and of the community.

The following table is a record of the visits paid by health visitors during the year :—

	* First visits.	Total visits.
Expectant mothers	604	1,498
Children under 1 year of age	704	11,989
Children between the age of 1 and 5	739	15,158
Tuberculosis cases	67	1,515
Other cases	49	323
Total	2,163	30,483

* These figures exclude cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have been previously visited in another area.

The total visits show an increase of 2,567 over the number for the previous year.

The actual number of children visited was 4,470 (1,106 infants and 3,364 one to five years).

Children Acts, 1937-1948.—The number of children registered under the above Acts on 1st January 1951 was 9. Three were added

to the register, and 4 were removed from the register during the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 8.

The health visitors are also child life protection visitors, and they made 92 visits to these children. The conditions in each case were satisfactory, and the children were well cared for.

HOME NURSING.

Six nurses undertake the combined duties of home nursing and midwifery and occupy the two houses provided by the Town Council.

Nursing in patients' homes is undertaken only on the request and under the direction of medical practitioners. Emergency cases are subject to the subsequent approval of a medical practitioner.

There has been a steady increase in the volume of the work, particularly in the Dunfermline area, largely attributable to the increasing number of old people who live independent lives finding themselves in difficulty when illness occurs. There is involved in this not only an increase in numbers, but a heavier type of nursing which is time consuming and will necessitate an increase of staff in the immediate future.

The home nurses attended and paid 17,667 visits to cases during the year. The following table gives details of the work :—

	Cases.				Visits.				
	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Total.	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Ante-natal.	Total.
Dunfermline ...	261	41	120	422	9,613	1,812	1,921	374	13,720
Rosyth ...	96	38	98	232	1,378	434	1,677	458	3,947
Totals ...	357	79	218	654	10,991	2,246	3,598	832	17,667

In addition to the above 124 visits were paid to 104 cases of infectious diseases.

Medical Loan Depot.—The local branch of the British Red Cross Society maintained within the Health Department a store of

selected surgical and medical appliances which are available to nurses when required.

DOMESTIC HELP FOR HOUSEHOLDS.

The scheme for the provision of domestic help for households came into operation in March and by the end of the year 69 applications were dealt with. Fifty-five householders were given assistance on account of the following conditions:—Elderly and infirm, 22; maternity cases, 19; acute illness, 13; tuberculosis, 1.

The average period for which assistance was given was 27 days.

At the end of the year, 23 households were in receipt of the service and 1 whole-time supervisor and 13 part-time domestic helps were employed.

The charge is at the rate of 2s per hour, but this is subject to a reduction in cases where financial circumstances warrant it.

Of the 55 persons who received assistance, 33 paid full rate, 6 paid as assessed under the scale of charges, and of the 16 who paid the minimum charge, 14 received additional allowances from the National Assistance Board to enable them to pay this charge.

The Domestic Help Service is paid for through the rates; even when the full scale of charges is met, the Service could not be described as self-supporting. It is, therefore, imperative that the facilities should never be abused. One of the most difficult tasks confronting the Supervisor is to determine the urgency of the need in every case, so that the best possible use can be made of her available resources. If requests for help are restricted to cases where private arrangements cannot be made, there will be all the more help for households in which the need is really desperate. It is the right of every ratepayer to ask for help if it is felt that the request is justified. The rest can be safely left to the judgment of the staff concerned.

immunisation against diphtheria and 1,459 children received maintenance inoculations.

Immunisation Against Whooping Cough. — Immunisation against this disease is carried out on request at the child welfare clinics. The numbers increase year by year and 565 infants were given a full course of protection. Parents know what it means to nurse a case of whooping cough at home and are anxious to adopt any procedure to avoid this unpleasant experience. The protective value of whooping cough vaccine has now been assessed. While not providing the same high degree of protection as diphtheria toxoid, the procedure is a useful measure in controlling the incidence and severity of the disease.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE, AND AFTER-CARE.

A.—TUBERCULOSIS.

At the request of the Tuberculosis Physician notified cases are visited by the health visitors. At this visit a full environmental report is taken and advice is given regarding nursing care, the value of fresh air, good food, and adequate rest.

Particulars are taken regarding contacts and these are referred to the Tuberculosis Physician for examination as is deemed necessary.

Medical comforts are supplied when necessary.

Free milk is also given to patients when considered necessary. During the year the following number of patients received this benefit :—

In receipt of benefit on 1/1/51.	Granted benefit during the year.	Ceased benefit during the year.	In receipt of benefit at 31/12/51.
46	36	45	37

The health visitor also takes the opportunity of explaining the scheme of assistance grants payable by the National Assistance Board to certain individuals suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Domiciliary Visitation.—During the year 306 persons were visited by the health visitors, viz. :—248 patients (132 males and 116 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 45 patients (17 males and 28 females) suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis and 13 observation cases (5 males and 8 females).

Total number of visits paid was 1,515.

Of the 306 persons visited, 67 new cases were visited for the first time (this latter figure is corrected to exclude those visited for the first time in a previous year or in another area).

Sanatorium Treatment.—Of the 66 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 27 or 40.9 per cent. received institutional treatment during the year.

Including cases notified in previous years, 52 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1951 as follow :—

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital	27
Ochil Hills Sanatorium	10
Glenlomond Sanatorium	5
Bandrum Children's Home	2
Glen O Dec Sanatorium	2
Ashludie Sanatorium	2
Bridge of Earn Hospital	1
Grampian Sanatorium	1
Civil Service Sanatorium, Sussex	1
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	1
Total	<u>52</u>

Of the total deaths 11 (18 per cent.) occurred in institutions.

Including cases notified in previous years 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to Hospitals during 1951 as follow :—

Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	5
Glenlomond Sanatorium	1
Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital	1
Total	<u>7</u>

Housing.—High priority to the re-housing of families in which there is a member suffering from tuberculosis has been continued. During the year 11 families were re-housed.

Disinfection.—This is carried out on the admission of a patient to hospital and at other times as and when required. The Sanitary Inspector's staff visit the home, carry out the necessary disinfection, and give general advice.

Households in which there is residing a tuberculous patient may obtain soap and disinfectants, free of charge, for disinfection purposes.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—B.C.G. Vaccination performed during the year :—Preliminary Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination was undertaken by Dr J. W. Fraser, Tuberculosis Physician at the Chest Clinic, Dunfermline.

The results obtained were as follow :—

Group.	B.C.G. Vaccinations.					
	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Successfully vaccinated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Nurses	12	55	7	17	7	17
(b) Contacts	127	152	80	88	35	51

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 35 patients (28 males and 7 females) attended for treatment. This shows a decrease of 5 cases from the previous year. Of the total treated 31 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea, 3 per cent. from syphilis, 20 per cent. from non-specific venereal infections, and 46 per cent. from conditions other than venereal disease.

CANCER.

During the year 31 persons resident in Dunfermline made 339 attendances at the Radiotherapy Clinic at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The corrected total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (including all forms of tuberculosis) during the year was 1,204, of which nine were Service cases.

The highest number of notifications occurred in the months of March and April, 312 and 282 respectively, this being largely due to measles.

DETAILS OF THE CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:—

	Anterior poliomyelitis.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Chickenpox.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Jaundice, acute infective.	Measles.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Paratyphoid B. fever.	Pneumonia, broncho	Pneumonia, influenzal.	Pneumonia, lobar.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis—pulmonary.	Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary.	Whooping cough.	Total.
January ...	...	1	1 2 2 1	...	2	...	40	...	...	6	5	13	...	10	5	1	29	114 1
February ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	85	1	...	11	1	3	...	7	10	1	17	139 1
March ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	278	...	...	4	...	9	...	3	4	...	13	312
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	1	...	3	2	8	11	1	6	282 2
May ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	59	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	6	1	7	92 1
June ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	4	...	13	6	4	2	46
July ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	...	4	...	5	3	1	6	28
August ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	10 1
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	2	...	...	22
October ...	2	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	1	...	4	...	12	5	2	1	38
November ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	26	...	...	1	...	5	1	17	2	1	14	71
December ...	...	1	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	4	...	14	7	1	6	50
Totals ...	4	2	3 15	5	9	1	775	3	1	33	6	63	3	103	66	13	102	9 1204

Figures in black denote Service cases.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Three cases were notified and of these 1 was not confirmed, leaving a total of 2 cases. To this must be added 2 cases originally notified as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever. This gives a corrected total of 4 confirmed cases. All cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Chickenpox.—Although this disease is not notifiable in this area 17 cases were intimated and of these 2 were not confirmed, giving a corrected total of 15 cases. Three were from the Services. Fourteen of the cases were treated in hospital.

Dysentery.—Eight cases of bacillary dysentery were notified. In 4 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 4 confirmed cases should be added 1 case intimated as gastro-enteritis. This gives a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases. Four were found to be suffering from Sonn  dysentery and one from Flexner dysentery. All were treated in hospital.

Erysipelas.—Nine cases of erysipelas were notified. Five cases were removed to hospital and the remainder were treated at home. All cases occurred in the age group 45 years and above. There was one death.

Gastro-Enteritis.—Nine cases of gastro-enteritis were intimated. In 3 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 6 confirmed cases should be added 3 cases notified as dysentery and 2 cases notified as meningitis. This gives a corrected total of 11 cases. All were treated in hospital.

Jaundice, Acute Infective.—One case of leptospiral jaundice was notified during the year and was treated in hospital.

Measles.—Although only the first case occurring in the household is notifiable, 775 cases were notified and confirmed. The majority of cases occurred in the months of March and April when 278 and 250 cases were recorded. The total of 775 shows an increase of 558 over the previous year. Ten cases were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

Meningitis.—Seventeen cases of this condition were notified during the year, but of these only 2 were meningococcal in origin. Both were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Two of the originally notified cases were found to be suffering from other forms of meningitis, the details being as follow:—

- 1 case of pneumococcal meningitis.
- 1 case of tuberculous meningitis.

The remaining 13 cases were not confirmed.

Mumps.—Seven cases were intimated and confirmed. Five were from the Services. All were treated in hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases were notified. Immediately on receipt of notification, cases are visited by the health visitors, and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery.

The health visitors paid 7 visits to cases of this condition.

Paratyphoid Fever.—One case of paratyphoid B. fever was notified during the year and treated in hospital.

Pneumonia.—(a) Broncho-Pneumonia.—Thirty-six cases of this condition were notified during the year and in 4 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. One case notified as meningitis was found to be suffering from broncho-pneumonia, giving a corrected total of 33 cases. Thirty of the cases occurred in children up to 15 years of age.

(b) Influenzal Pneumonia.—Five cases of influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year. One case of broncho-pneumonia was found to be influenzal in type, giving a corrected total of 6 confirmed cases. There was one death.

(c) Lobar Pneumonia.—Seventy-two cases of lobar pneumonia were notified. In 11 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving a total of 61 cases. To this must be added 1 case notified as meningitis and 1 case notified as pulmonary tuberculosis. This gives a corrected total of 63 confirmed cases. Thirty-seven cases including 6 Service patients were removed to hospital.

The number of deaths from pneumonia excluding influenza at different age groups is shown as follows :—

Age.	Number.
Under 1 year	2
1- 5 years	2
5-15 years	—
15-25 years	1
25-45 years	1
45-65 years	1
65 years and over	7
Total	14

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Two were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and fourteen cases of scarlet fever were notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed in 11 instances, giving a corrected total of 103 confirmed cases. All were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Fourteen persons who were contacts, and whose employment necessitated the handling of food supplies were temporarily suspended from work whilst awaiting clearance throat swabs.

Tuberculosis.—(a) Pulmonary.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year was 211. During the year 66 cases (34 males and 32 females) were notified. Fifteen cases were added to the register from other areas, 19 left the district, and 12 of the notified cases died. Eighteen cases were removed from the register and 3 were re-admitted. There thus remained on the register at the end of the year 246 cases. In 14 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving the corrected figure of 232 confirmed cases (124 males and 108 females).

The total of 66 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year compared with 47 for the previous year and 51 for the average of the last 5 years.

The following table shows the number of new cases notified under the various age groups compared with the figures of 1950 :—

Age Groups.	Notifications.			
	1950.		1951.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1- 5 years	—	—	1	1
5-15 years	3	3	5	3
15-25 years	9	9	7	13
25-35 years	4	5	5	9
35-45 years	4	3	3	1
45-65 years	3	3	13	4
65 and upwards	1	—	—	1
Totals	24	23	34	32
Both Sexes	47		66	

The above table shows that the incidence is greatest in the 15-35 age groups.

The number of notifications is the highest ever recorded in the Burgh. Paradoxically enough, this may be regarded as a good feature as it minimises the danger of the unknown source of infection. It is attributable to a greater awareness of the possibility of tuberculosis on the part of the general practitioner and the public, together with increased facilities for X-ray examination, particularly the use of mass miniature radiography, all resulting in earlier detection of the disease.

Eleven deaths were registered during the year due to pulmonary tuberculosis. Of those who died 2 were not previously notified. Three persons on the tuberculosis register died during the year from non-tuberculous conditions. The death-rate for tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 0.24 per 1000 of the estimated population (both sexes).

(b) Non-Pulmonary.—The number of cases on the register at the beginning of the year was 45. During the year 13 new cases (3 males and 10 females) were notified. Two cases were added to the register from other areas, 1 notified case died from pulmonary tuberculosis, 8 were transferred out and 15 were removed from the register. There thus remained on the register at the end of the year 36 cases. In one instance the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 35 (14 males and 21 females).

The total of 13 cases notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 10 for the previous year and 12.6 per the average of the last 5 years. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.—One hundred and one cases were notified during the year but to this must be added one case notified as suffering from croup. This gives a corrected total of 102 confirmed cases. There were no deaths.

Housing Conditions and Infectious Diseases.—The following table correlates the confirmed infectious disease cases with the size of dwellings:—

Disease.	1 Apartment.	2 Apartments.	3 Apartments.	4 Apartments.	5 Apartments.	6 Apartments.	Over 6 Apts.	Institutions.	Total.
Anterior poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Chickenpox	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2
Dysentery	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Jaundice, Acute infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	22	154	250	294	36	11	5	3	775
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Paratyphoid B. fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia, broncho	—	6	10	15	1	—	—	1	33
Pneumonia, influenzal	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	6
								6	6
Pneumonia, lobar	—	10	15	26	3	1	1	7	63
Puerperal pyrexia	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet fever	2	18	27	44	5	2	2	3	103
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	—	4	20	32	1	—	2	7	66
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary . .	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	10	13
Whooping cough	—	17	40	36	8	—	1	—	102
			1					8	8
Totals	26	218	369	462	59	14	11	45	1204

The figures in black denote the number of Service cases.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Lunacy.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 112 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1857, as amended by the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Authorised Officers made arrangements for the certification and removal of 16 patients to Stratheden

Hospital, Cupar, during the year. The classification of these cases was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years	—	—	—
16 years—60 years	4	6	10
60 years and over	2	4	6
Totals	6	10	16

It has to be remembered that, in addition to the above, many patients are admitted to mental hospitals voluntarily and at the instance of relatives. Assistance in making the arrangements was given in a number of such cases by the Authorised Officers.

Full use was again made of the Ambulance Service in conveying mental patients to hospital, but in certain instances taxis were used on the advice of the medical practitioner.

Thirteen certified cases died in the mental hospital during the year, 5 were discharged “ recovered,” and 5 discharged to the care of relatives.

Fees in respect of certification are paid to medical practitioners by the Local Authority.

Mental Patients Liberated on Probation, Boarded-out, etc.—
The Local Health Authority continue to supervise and grant maintenance allowances on behalf of Hospital Boards to mental patients liberated on probation or boarded-out.

During the year, 1 patient was liberated on probation from Stratheden Hospital, Cupar, but proved unsuitable for liberation and was returned.

Mental Deficiency.—At 31st December 1951, there were 40 certified mental defectives on the register. These cases were dealt with as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under guardianship	10	7	17
In Institutions	11	12	23
On licence from Institutions.. ..	—	—	—
Totals	21	19	40

In addition to the above, there were 2 mental defectives belonging to other Authorities and 7 uncertified mental defectives (3 females and 4 males) under care and supervision at 31/12/51.

Ascertainment.—Three cases of possible mental defect were referred to the Department—1 by the Education Authority and 2 by relatives. All three were certifiable and were admitted to an institution, 2 with the parents' consent and 1 by Petition to the Sheriff for a Judicial Order.

Mental Defectives under Guardianship.—One mental defective was transferred to a new guardian during the year.

The Authorised Officers made 92 visits to the homes of mental defectives during the period. This number includes, in addition to visits of Statutory Supervision, visits for the purpose of making reports on the home circumstances of institutional cases in connection with applications for discharge, holiday leave, and for providing the necessary information for the General Board of Control for Scotland in regard to cases whose period of detention was due to expire during the year.

The Local Authority continue to pay maintenance allowances to mental defectives under guardianship and, on behalf of the appropriate Hospital Boards, to mental defectives on licence from institutions.

At 31/12/51 there were 12 cases in receipt of allowances, with a total weekly expenditure of approximately £16 (excluding clothing grants).

Institutional Care.—During the year, 3 patients were admitted to institutions and 1 patient died. At 31st December 1951, there were 23 mental defectives accommodated in institutions. Particulars of the institutions and the number of mental defectives

belonging to Dunfermline who were accommodated in these institutions at 31st December 1951 are as follow :—

Institutions.	Males.		Females.		On licence.	Total.
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Males.	
Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert	—	5	—	2	—	7
Waverley Park Institution, Kirkintilloch..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Blinkbonny Institution, Falkirk	—	—	—	4	—	4
Gogarburn Institution, Edinburgh ..	—	1	—	1	—	2
Strathore Hospital, Thornton ..	3	—	2	—	—	5
St Joseph's Institution, Rosewell, Midlothian ..	—	2	—	2	—	4
Totals	3	8	2	10	—	23

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School Medical Inspections were carried out on the usual lines.

Table I. shows the numbers examined, and Table II. shows the defects found. Table III. is a classification of defects by age groups in order of severity.

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	397	367
Second age group, 9 years	251	286
Third age group, 13 years	272	240
Fourth age group	46	55
Totals	966	948

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.	Boys.		Girls.	
Special cases	257		265	
Re-inspections	28		28	
Non-routines	29		34	
Vision group	337		303	
Totals	651		630	

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment excluding uncleanliness and dental caries:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	33	21
Second age group	14	34
Third age group	3	31
Fourth age group	2	10
Other systematic examinations	—	—
Totals	52	96

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions	169
Health Visitors' Inspection Sessions	321
Refraction Clinics (Specialist)	25
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools	35
Vision Testing Sessions	11

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations.

Return of number of individual children in each age-group suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages:	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.		All ages.		Total
		Boys. 397	Girls. 367	Boys. 251	Girls. 286	Boys. 272	Girls. 240	Boys. 46	Girls. 55	Boys. 966	Girls. 948	
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	—	3	4	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	2	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Cleanliness—												
(a) Head (dirty, nits or verminous)	3	26	7	14	1	12	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body (dirty or verminous)	4	4	3	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
4. Skin—												
(a) Head:												
Ringworm	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	11	8	5	8	10	9	3	—	—	—	—
(b) Body:												
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	15	17	16	18	12	14	6	4	—	—	—
5. Nutritional State—												
Slightly defective	55	36	24	40	11	21	—	1	—	—	—
Bad	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and teeth unhealthy	148	122	93	111	50	52	2	11	—	—	—
7. Naso pharynx—												
(a) Nose:												
(1) Obstruction requiring observation	9	16	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Other conditions	22	28	7	9	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat:												
(1) Tonsils requiring observation	75	79	23	20	16	19	1	1	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	23	12	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Glands:												
(1) Requiring observation	66	48	33	18	12	18	1	1	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis	3	2	3	5	2	2	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	6	14	5	4	1	4	—	—
Other diseases	4	2	2	3	1	1	—	1
(b) Visual acuity—								
6/6	—	—	196	210	206	191	26	44
6/9—6/12	—	—	44	49	35	26	9	4
6/18 and over	—	—	11	27	31	23	11	7
Number with glasses	1	3	7	17	10	12	8	4
Recommended for refraction	—	3	10	26	19	16	7	2
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea	4	3	4	3	1	1	—	—
Other diseases	35	23	4	8	15	6	1	—
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I.	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grade II. a	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Grade II. b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Stammering	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition—								
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.),	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsically)	1	1	1	2	5	—	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
12. Circulatory system—								
(a) Organic heart disease:								
(1) Congenital	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
(2) Acquired	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Functional conditions	7	9	1	5	5	3	—	—
13. Lungs—								
Chronic bronchitis	5	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Suspected tuberculosis	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other diseases	10	16	3	1	4	1	—	—
14. Deformities—								
(a) Congenital	13	6	7	5	2	2	—	1
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Acquired (probable rickets)	9	3	3	5	2	2	1	—
(d) Acquired (other causes)	54	37	17	27	19	34	3	14
15. Infectious diseases	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other diseases or defects	13	20	22	26	13	7	1	2
17. Diphtheria Immunisations	374	340	239	278	262	232	46	55
18. Vaccinations	281	249	178	225	233	188	43	53
19. Parents present	316	305	132	177	26	25	—	3
20. Refusals			1 boy and 3 girls.					

TABLE III.—Systematic Medical Examinations.

Classification.	Entrants.		Second age-group.		Third age-group.		Fourth age-group.		Total.	
	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examination.
I. Children free from defects	224	29.3	171	31.8	250	48.8	43	42.6	688	35.9
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses or	6	0.8	22	4.1	35	6.8	16	15.8	79	4.1
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	118	15.5	112	20.9	46	9.0	9	8.9	285	14.9
(c) Both (a) and (b)	3	0.4	15	2.8	9	1.8	2	2.0	29	1.5
Totals	127	16.7	149	27.8	90	17.6	27	26.7	393	20.5
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks, .	396	51.8	201	37.4	152	29.7	27	26.7	776	40.6
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II. or III. distinguishing cases—										
(a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	14	1.8	16	3.0	16	3.1	3	3.0	49	2.6
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	3	0.4	—	—	4	0.8	1	1.0	8	0.4
Totals	17	2.2	16	3.0	20	3.9	4	4.0	57	3.0
Total number of children examined,	764	100	537	100	512	100	101	100	1914	100

Nutrition.—Of the 1,914 school children examined during the year, 188 or 9.8 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 7 or 0.36 per cent. from more marked nutritional defect.

Attendance of Parents.—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child, and they are invited to attend. Their attendance is very much in the child's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice and more likely to be effective. During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of the children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared for child attends, and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. When a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection, and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 764 entrant infants examined, 621 were accompanied by parents and of 1,150 other children examined, parents were present in 363 instances.

Refusal of Medical Inspection.—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined. There were, in all, 4 refusals, representing 0.20 per cent.

Health Visitors' Inspections.—The health visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing, and where necessary refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by health visitors	4,712
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits	34,041
Number of homes visited	190

Treatment.—During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to be responsible for the treatment of school children, under the arrangement made with the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Dunfermline Town Council. The medical aspect of the work was undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department Staff.

I take this opportunity of conveying to the members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust staff engaged in this work my cordial thanks and appreciation for their help and co-operation.

Specialist Clinics.—(a) Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic.—Miss B. Elizabeth Nesbitt, B.Sc., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.E., is the Consultant to this clinic. During the year 107 school children were seen at the clinic.

(b) Ophthalmic Clinic.—Ophthalmic treatment of school children is carried out by Mr C. R. Duncan Leeds, F.R.C.S.E., D.O.M.S. The report of the year's work in this clinic is shown in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of clinics	25	
Number of cases examined	65	77
Number of cases re-examined	77	84
Hypermetropia	43	43
Hypermetropic astigmatism	40	46
Myopia	30	21
Myopic astigmatism	6	12
Mixed astigmatism	6	10
Emmetropia	11	13
Hypermetropic astigmatism, myopia and myopic astigmatism	—	1
Hypermetropia, hypermetropic astigmatism, and external eye condition	—	1
Myopia and myopic astigmatism	—	3
Hypermeropic astigmatism and mixed astigmatism	—	1
Hypermetropia and hypermetropic astigmatism	4	7
External eye conditions	2	3
Frames fitted	50	58

(c) Orthopaedic Clinics.—Mr Robert I. Stirling, F.R.C.S.E., is the Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist to the clinic. Five specialist clinics were held during the year at which 71 school children were seen.

General Clinic.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
Defective speech	32	629
Ear, nose and throat	363	931
Eye	260	660
Orthopædic	273	3,205
Other conditions	2,455	6,555
Skin	1,149	6,635
U.V.R. treatment	193	3,062
Totals	4,725	21,677

Dental Clinic.

Dental inspections	3,655
No. of cases	3,359
No. of attendances	4,591

Co-operation of Teachers.—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable, and greatly facilitate the work of school medical inspection.

Medical Examination of Mentally Defective Children.—Eight mentally defective children were medically examined, and special reports submitted to Dr Krause, Deputy County Medical Officer, Fife County.

HOSPITALS.

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent, and the clinical duties of the hospital are undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department staff.

Of the 823 patients treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, 385 (which includes 23 Service cases) were from Dun-

fermline Burgh, and the following table shows the distribution of the various diseases:—

	In Hospital 1/1/51.	Admitted during 1951.	Total.
(a) Civilian Cases:—			
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	4	5
Cerebro-spinal fever.	—	2	2
Chickenpox	2	11	13
Dysentery	—	5	5
Erysipelas	—	5	5
Gastro-enteritis	1	11	12
Measles.	—	10	10
Miscellaneous.	—	59	59
Mumps	—	2	2
Paratyphoid B. fever	—	1	1
Pneumonia, broncho.	—	32	32
Pneumonia, influenzal	—	4	4
Pneumonia, lobar.	—	31	31
Puerperal pyrexia	—	2	2
Rubella	—	4	4
Scarlet fever	14	103	117
Tuberculosis, pulmonary . . .	—	36	36
Tuberculosis, meningitis. . . .	—	1	1
Venereal diseases.	—	3	3
Whooping cough	—	3	3
(b) Service Cases:—			
Chickenpox	2	3	5
Miscellaneous	—	5	5
Mumps	—	5	5
Pncumonia, lobar	1	6	7
Rubella	—	1	1
(c) Medical Cases	—	15	15
Totals	21	364	385

Bandrum Children's Convalescent Home.—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of this institution.

Children requiring a period of convalescence are admitted from the various hospitals serving the West Fife area, from the child welfare and school clinics or by recommendation from their own family doctor. They are all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, good food, and fresh air.

At the beginning of the year 19 children were in residence and 148 were admitted during the year, making a total of 167 children (76 boys and 91 girls). The average duration of stay was 55 days. The average gain in weight was 3 lbs. 8 ozs.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During Dunfermline Civic Week, the staff of the Health Department produced a " Health Exhibition " as part of the " Our Town Exhibition " which was sponsored by the National Association of Local Government Officers.

While presenting in graphic manner the day to day work of the Department towards maintaining and improving the general health of the community, the main emphasis was on child welfare. Members of the Health Department staff were in attendance to answer visitors' questions and to distribute leaflets dealing with every aspect of health.

The Scottish Council for Health Education co-operated throughout the year by sending speakers, along with film shows from the Scottish Information Office, to address pre-formed audiences such as Women's Guilds and Clubs. It has been found by experience that addressing the pre-formed audience is a much more successful method than attempting large-scale film shows. The audience is more interested and there is a greater opportunity of answering individual questions.

Copies of the book " The Health of Mother and Child " were available at all Child Welfare Clinics, where the health visitors take every opportunity of dealing with health topics in general.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933 and 1945, were satisfactory.

A total of 13 ships arrived at Rosyth from foreign ports, and all were granted free pratique.

APPENDIX 1.

List of Midwives (with names, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, practised in the district of the Burgh of Dunfermline during 1951.

	No.
Lily Beveridge, 128 Main Street, Townhill, Dunfermline	4573
Barbara L. Braid, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	19682
Elizabeth Cox, 26 Queensferry Road, Rosyth, Dunfermline	7060
Janet McGregor, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	18197
Sarah McC. Ross, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	19410
Isabella Sinclair, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth, Dunfermline	19843
J. B. Slater, 20 Chamberfield Road, Dunfermline	14276
Lucy E. Stoneley, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth, Dunfermline	5367
Elizabeth Todd, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	11514
Christina Young, 80 Bruce Street, Dunfermline	874

APPENDIX II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis)
notified from 1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951.

			Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from the stated Disease.										
			At Age—Years.										
			At all ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
		3				2	1					3	
Chickenpox	M.	12	...	7	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	11	1
	F.	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dysentery	M.	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
	F.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Erysipelas	M.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3
	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	1
Jaundice, acute infective	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	M.	417	12	202	200	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	410
	F.	358	9	171	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	355
Ophthalmia neonatorum	M.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia, acute influenzal	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	2
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...
		6				3	1	2				6	
Pneumonia, acute primary	M.	43	...	3	9	4	3	7	13	4	24	19	
	F.	20	...	1	3	1	2	5	7	1	13	7	
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M.	16	3	8	3	...	...	...	1	1	16	...	
	F.	17	6	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	16	1	
Poliomyelitis, acute	M.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Puerperal pyrexia	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
Scarlet fever	M.	38	...	12	19	5	...	2	...	...	...	38	...
	F.	65	...	10	50	3	1	...	1	...	...	65	...
Para-Typhoid B.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping cough	M.	52	4	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50
	F.	50	6	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49
		9				5	2	2				9	
TOTALS	M.	592	21	257	258	13	5	10	18	10	106	486	
	F.	533	22	214	261	7	6	7	11	5	118	415	

The figures in black denote Service cases and are included in the totals.

APPENDIX III.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1951.

Number of Cases Notified as Suffering from Tuberculosis.											Cases removed to hospital.	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1951.
Age Groups.												
Under 15.		1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	Total.		
Respiratory	Males	—	1	4	1	7	5	3	13	—	34	
	Females.. .. .	—	1	2	1	13	9	1	4	1	32	
	Totals	—	2	6	2	20	14	4	17	1	66	
Non-respiratory	Males	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	
	Females.. .. .	—	1	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	10	
	Totals	—	2	1	2	6	1	—	1	—	13	
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Males	—	2	4	2	7	5	3	14	—	37	
	Females.. .. .	—	2	3	2	19	10	1	4	1	42	
Grand Totals		—	4	7	4	26	15	4	18	1	79	

APPENDIX III.—TUBERCULOSIS (Continued).

2. RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis.										
		Age Groups.								
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.
Respiratory	Males	—	1	4	1	7	5	3	13	—
	Females	—	1	1	1	13	9	1	4	1
	Totals	—	2	5	2	20	14	4	17	1
Non-respiratory	Males	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
	Totals	—	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	—
Respiratory and non-respiratory,	Males	—	2	5	1	7	6	3	13	—
	Females	—	1	2	1	16	10	1	4	1
	Totals	—	3	7	2	23	16	4	17	1

APPENDIX III.—TUBERCULOSIS (Continued).

3. RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THE HOME RESIDENCE IN THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		Number of Patients.				
		In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions December 31.
Respiratory	Adults	16	23	20	1	18
	{ Males					
	{ Females	16	22	15	—	23
	Children	—	4	4	—	—
Non-respiratory	Adults	2	1	2	1	—
	{ Males					
	{ Females	1	3	4	—	—
	Children	3	3	5	—	1
Totals		42	59	56	2	43

4. RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31st DECEMBER 1951, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number of Cases in Age-Groups.								Total.	
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.	
RESPIRATORY.											
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males	—	—	—	—	8	13	5	9	—	35
	Females	—	—	—	1	11	19	4	1	1	37
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males	—	—	3	2	8	13	16	16	—	58
	Females	—	—	2	2	22	17	2	4	1	50
3. Sputum or other material not examined	Males	—	—	5	1	11	10	3	1	—	31
	Females	—	2	2	—	8	5	3	1	—	21
Totals		—	2	12	6	68	77	33	32	2	232
NON-RESPIRATORY.											
1. Abdominal	Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Spine	Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4
	Females	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	Males	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
	Females	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	6
4. Superficial glands	Males	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
	Females	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
5. Lupus	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
6. Other parts or organs	Males	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Totals		—	3	5	3	5	7	5	6	1	35
Respiratory and Non-respiratory											
Totals		—	5	17	9	73	84	38	38	3	267

APPENDIX III.—TUBERCULOSIS (Continued).

5. RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis				
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	—	—	—
Notified less than 1 month before death ..	1	2	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death,	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death,	—	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death,	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death ..	1	1	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	4	1	—	—
Totals	7	4	—	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	—	—	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	3	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV. DEATHS IN DUNFERMLINE BURGH DURING 1951. CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected).

The following Table shows the cause of Death at the various Age Groups:—

Causes of Death.	All		4 wks.—													85 and
	Ages.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks.—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	over.		
All Causes—Both Sexes	492	17	8	6	2	1	4	11	17	37	81	130	149	29		
Males	248	10	7	4	1	..	2	7	5	29	44	66	65	8		
Females	244	7	1	2	1	1	2	4	12	8	37	64	84	21		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.. .	M. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..
Syphilis and its sequelae	F. 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Other infectious and parasitic diseases..	M. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	F. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasms	M. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F. 28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	10	9	..
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	F. 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	7	8	..
	M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes mellitus	F. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
	M. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Anaemias	F. 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	M. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other general diseases	F. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	M. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	F. 3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	M. 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	10	13	1
Other diseases of nervous system	F. 49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	20	14	4
	M. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rheumatic fever	F. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..
	M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected)—Continued.

Causes of Death.	All Under		4 wks.—	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
	Ages.	4 wks.												
Nephritis and nephrosis	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate	F.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate	M.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Other diseases of genito urinary system,	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of genito urinary system,	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of skin and organs of loco-	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of skin and organs of loco-	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Congenital malformations	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations	F.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and	M.	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
atelectasis	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pncumonia of newborn	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pncumonia of newborn	F.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea of newborn	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea of newborn	F.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infections of the newborn	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infections of the newborn	F.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	M.	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	F.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senility	M.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2
Senility	F.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
Causes ill-defined and unknown	M.	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Causes ill-defined and unknown	F.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..
Motor vehicle accidents	M.	6	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Motor vehicle accidents	F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other violence	M.	8	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	..
Other violence	F.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2

APPENDIX V.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified from the Wards of the Burgh.

Diseases.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Total
Anterior poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Chickenpox	1	—	1	1	9	1	2	15
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	5
Erysipelas	4	—	2	1	1	1	—	9
Jaundice, acute infective	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	83	86	128	42	84	156	196	775
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Paratyphoid B. fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, broncho	7	2	7	1	8	5	3	33
Pneumonia, influenzal	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	6
Pneumonia, lobar	4	3	12	2	7	19	16	63
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Scarlet fever	17	8	20	9	14	16	19	103
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	8	3	11	7	6	12	19	66
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	1	1	2	3	6	—	—	13
Whooping cough	15	10	22	6	21	17	11	102
Totals...	143	113	210	74	157	232	275	1204



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1951

BY

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN, M.R.SAN.I., M.INST.P.C., M.I.T.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
35 Queen Anne Street,
Dunfermline,
September 1952.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland,
and the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors
of the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.*

Mrs Dall and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1951.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 128/1951.

STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres	7,674
Miles of Streets, etc.	61.38
Population (Census 1951)	44,710
Population estimated at end of year	45,041
Number of Inhabited Houses	12,543
Gross Valuation	£421,978
Gross Rateable Value	£369,587
Sum represented by 1d. Rate—Owner	£1,531
Occupier	1,516
	£3,047

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLY:

A new water main was laid in Pilmuir Street, comprising 440 lineal yards of 12 inch spun iron pipe and 355 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe.

In the Aberdour Road Housing Scheme (1st Development), 470 lineal yards of 6 inch spun iron pipe, 448 lineal yards of 4 inch spun pipe, and 278 lineal yards of 3 inch spun pipe were laid, while, in the 2nd Development, 310 lineal yards of 6 inch spun pipe, 356 lineal yards of 4 inch spun pipe, and 35 lineal yards of 3 inch spun were laid.

At the end of the year, there were approximately 153,141,000 gallons of water in store at Glensherup Reservoir and 41,136,000 gallons in store at Craigluscar Reservoir.

The quantity of water for both domestic and trade purposes was adequate, while the quality from both sources was satisfactory, the Craigluscar supply still being chlorinated.

The average daily consumpt per head was :—

(a) Domestic purposes—34.77 gallons, and (b) Trade purposes—16.61 gallons, a total of 51.38 gallons per head.

Three complaints were received relative to discolouration of the water supply and, in due course, the cause was removed.

DRAINAGE:

Ninety complaints were received during the year regarding choked and defective drains, and the necessary remedial measures were effected by the owners on receipt of verbal and written intimations.

Two hundred and seventy-five smoke tests and two hundred and thirteen colour tests were applied to the drains of new and existing property.

New sewers were laid at the Aberdour Road Housing Scheme, there being 415 lineal yards of 36 inch pipe, 27 lineal yards of 18 inch pipe, 345 lineal yards of 15 inch pipe, 366 lineal yards of 12 inch pipe, 735 lineal yards of 9 inch pipe, and 405 lineal yards of 6 inch pipe in the 1st Development, while in the 2nd Development there were 190 lineal yards of 12 inch pipe, 160 lineal yards of 9 inch pipe, and 233 lineal yards of 6 inch pipe.

It was also necessary to lay 90 lineal yards of 15 inch pipe in the 1st Development to form a temporary sewer pending the completion of an intercepting sewer.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL:

No nuisance was caused by the method of sewage disposal in operation within the Burgh, namely, by means of outfall sewers discharging into the Forth Estuary at two points.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

During the year a complete survey was made regarding dry closets and the incidence of water closets used in common.

The revised number of dry closets, etc., in the Burgh is:—

Dry closets	15
Chemical closets	16
No sanitary accommodation	3
Ashpits	13

The following table shows the number of water closets used in common:—

Common W.C's.	Ward I.	Ward II.	D'line	Ward III. Kingseat	Townhill	Ward IV.	Ward V.	Ward VI.	Ward VII.	Total.
Families										
1 for 2	108	100	22	17	26	45	50	38	—	406
1 „ 3	63	40	8	5	14	41	15	35	—	221
1 „ 4	47	14	6	—	11	32	10	9	—	129
1 „ 5	3	8	—	—	2	6	3	—	—	22
1 „ 6	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5
Totals ...	221	164	36	22	53	126	79	82	—	783

There were fourteen additional water closets provided during the year, as a result of which the incidence of water closets now used in common has been still further reduced.

OUTSIDE WATER SUPPLY:

As a result of the closure of unfit houses and the improvement of others, the incidence of houses having an outside water supply is now as follows:—

Ward.	1 for 1 family.	1 for 2 families.	1 for 3 families.	1 for 4 families.	Houses.
I.	—	2	—	—	4
II.	1	1	—	1	7
III.	—	—	1	—	3
IV.	—	2	1	—	7
V.	—	2	1	—	7
VI.	2	—	—	—	2
VII.	1	—	—	—	1
Total	4	7	3	1	31

LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN COMMON WATER CLOSETS:

It was found necessary on one occasion to serve notices on four tenants calling upon them to keep a common W.C. in a proper state of cleanliness.

The existence of twenty-seven defects in water closets was intimated to the owners concerned, and subsequent inspections served to show that the necessary repairs had been carried out.

WASH-HOUSE BYE-LAWS:

Four notices were served upon owners intimating the existence of structural defects in wash-houses, and subsequent re-inspections revealed that the necessary remedial measures had been effected.

RIVERS POLLUTION:

One complaint was received during the year regarding the pollution of waterways. An inspection revealed that a nearby sewer had choked and sewage from a manhole was gaining access into Townhill Loch. This choked sewer was quickly cleared and, as a precaution, the affected area was sprayed with disinfectant.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The only Offensive Trades carried on within the Burgh are Tripe Dressing, Gut Scraping, and the Slaughtering of Cattle, all being carried on within the Slaughterhouse.

A complaint was received regarding the presence of a very strong smell in joiner's premises near the Slaughterhouse. Investigations pointed to a defect in the sewer which serves the Slaughterhouse and passes alongside the complainer's premises. The Burgh Engineer was notified and it is anticipated that remedial measures will be effected at an early date.

SCHOOLS:

The thirteen schools in the Burgh were regularly inspected, and two written intimations were served calling attention to defects, most of which had been remedied at the end of the year.

At the end of the year, extra classrooms and sanitary accommodation were under construction for Park Road School, Rosyth, while two new junior schools at Blacklaw Road and Camdean, Rosyth, were also being built.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948:

The number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh are shown herewith:—

MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters, Beer, and Whisky	Joineries	12
Bottling	Laundries	5
Bakeries	Millers	3
Blacksmith	Motor Vehicle Repairing	19
Boot Repairing	Photographers	3
Brick and Pipe Making	Plumbers	5
Butchers	Potato Crisp Manufacturer	1
Coachbuilders	Preserved Meats	2
Concrete Makers	Printers	5
Coppersmith and Brassfounder	Rag and Metal Sorting	1
Coffin Furnishing	Rubber Shoes and Allied Products	1
Dairy	Sawmill	1
Dressmaking	Sheet Metal Worker	1
Electrical Generating	Tailoring	4
Embroidery	Tile Slabbing	1
Engineering	Toy Balloon Manufacturer	1
Firewood Cutting	Upholsterers and Cabinetmakers	3
French Polishing	Watch and Clock Repairing	4
Glazing	Weaving	8
Golf Club Manufacturing		

173

NON-MECHANICAL.

Blacksmith	Saddlery	1
Coach Painting	Tailoring	1
Dressmaking	Tripe Dressing	1
Gut Scraping	Upholsterers	5
Photographers	Watch and Clock Repairing	1
Plumbers		

21

During the year one hundred and ninety-four inspections were made to factories and, as a result of these inspections, thirty-six written and five verbal intimations were issued. Two visits were also made to premises occupied by outworkers.

The following tabulated statement was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, viz.:—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Acts, Form No. 573 (Revised).

1.—INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(I.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities,	21	2	—	—
(II.) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority . . .	173	192	36	—
(III.) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) . . .	19	23	—	—
Total	213	217	36	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Number of Cases in which defects were found:

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S1)	21	17	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6),	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	4	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	9	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	8	3	—	—	—
Total	15	31	—	1	—

BAKE-HOUSES:

During the year, eighty-three visits of inspection were made to bake-houses, and fifteen written and thirty-five verbal intimations were issued.

There were various improvements effected in the period under review, including the replacement of Scotch ovens by gas ovens; installation of suitable washing facilities for equipment and utensils; removal of obsolete and disused ovens, and provision of extra sanitary and cloakroom accommodation.

At the end of the year plans were being prepared for improving the washing facilities in one bake-house and the extension of another bakery.

The condition of the floors in three bake-houses was considerably improved, but difficulty is being experienced regarding the daily cleaning of bakery floors, especially confectionery departments, where floors and benches are more liable to become encrusted with fondants.

In the routine inspection of bake-houses it is essential to be vigilant, as the following unusual occurrence will illustrate.

While inspecting the food store of a bakery, an Inspector observed a small somewhat peculiar beetle in a tin containing sugar, and further investigation showed that a quantity of dried fruit was infested in varying degrees.

The assistance of the Infestation Control Section of the Department of Agriculture was obtained and their Inspectors, who were soon on the scene, identified the beetle as *Oryzaephilus Mercator*, which is quite a difficult one to eradicate.

The dried fruit was fumigated in the premises and the whole bake-house thoroughly cleaned. Some of the beetles were discovered to have moved to another floor of the building. Thereafter the entire building was fumigated, and further fumigations will have to be carried out during the next twelve months.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS:

Forty-one visits of inspection were made to the premises in Chapel Street used as Houses Let in Lodgings, while three written and twenty-two verbal intimations were issued.

During the year, the walls of the passages, stairs, bathrooms, and kitchens were painted.

LODGING HOUSES:

Thirty-six visits of inspection were made to the only remaining Lodging House in the town, and four verbal intimations were issued relative to minor defects.

The old obsolete urinal was replaced by a more modern and hygienic type during the year.

The average number of men residing in the House was sixty-eight.

NUISANCES:

Five hundred and thirty-two complaints were received during the year, and of these eighteen were found to be unjustified. A total of five hundred and forty nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which two hundred and sixty-seven written and two hundred and fifteen verbal intimations were issued and six hundred and thirty-five visits of inspection were made. Subsequent visits were made to ascertain the progress of repair, etc., and, as a result, forty-four second notices were issued.

The following table shows the number and variety of the nuisances dealt with during the year:—

Accumulations	21	Premises, pest infested and verminous,	59
Areas, etc., dirty	3	Rainwater fittings defective	11
Atmospheric pollution	9	Roofs defective	74
Animals causing nuisance	4	Sewers choked and defective	4
Drains choked and defective	90	Shaking of mats	3
Flooding of areas and premises	16	Sinks defective	13
Gas supply defective	3	Stairs defective	2
Houses, damp	55	Streams polluted	1
Houses, dirty	9	Wash-houses defective	4
Houses, defective chimneys	2	Water supply discoloured	3
Houses, defective woodwork	34	Water pipes burst	5
Houses, general defects	66	W.C.'s defective	27
Offensive smells	22		

BURIAL GROUNDS:

The following table, compiled by Mr J. W. Gladstone, Cemetery Superintendent, to whom I am indebted, shows the number of interments for each calendar month at the three burial grounds in the Burgh, viz.:—

	Dunfermline Cemetery.	Douglas Bank Cemetery.	Abbey Churchyard.
January	74	11	—
February	53	5	—
March	47	6	—
April	44	3	—
May	34	—	1
June	30	2	—
July	24	4	1
August	25	1	—
September	29	5	1
October	47	5	—
November	32	6	—
December	34	2	—
	<u>473</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>3</u>

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:

In compliance with D.H.S. Circular P.D.P. 3/51, the following report was submitted, viz.:—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (PART 1). RATS AND MICE.

Report for Year 1st January—31st December 1951.

Local Authority—DUNFERMLINE.

I. Local Authority's Control Organisation for the Purposes of the Act.

The Town Council have delegated their responsibilities under this Act to the Health Committee, who have placed the administrative work relative thereto on the Sanitary Department, the Chief Sanitary Inspector having been appointed the Authorised Officer.

The inspectorial work involved is carried out by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, while the actual destruction of vermin and pests is done by a Rat Catcher, who is a full-time employee of the Town Council. Both the Inspector and Rat Catcher are only part-time employed on this work, the actual percentage of time devoted to same depending upon the number of complaints received and the extent of infestation discovered.

II. General Directions or Decisions of the Local Authority as to the Work of the Control Organisation.

As stated above, the Town Council have a Rat Catcher whose services are made available to owners and occupiers of infested premises and an inclusive charge of 5s. per hour levied for same. The Rat Catcher is also, of course, employed in keeping Town Council property and premises free from infestation.

Inspections of property or areas are undertaken on receipt of complaint and also if infestation is discovered or suspected when staff of the Sanitary Department are visiting properties in relation to the many other aspects of their duties. Free and partially free treatment is afforded where the owners and/or occupiers of premises and property, particularly derelict and unfit structures, are obviously financially unable to pay the usual charges. This provision is made in order to prevent more serious infestation of a larger area.

III. Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention, and Control of Rats and Mice in the Local Authority's Area.

There are no special circumstances known to exist in this Burgh. The infestation is felt to be of rather less than normal dimensions, and the regular inspection and destruction outlined above appears to be successful in maintaining satisfactory conditions. No block treatments have been required and, so far, the need for joint action with contiguous authorities has not arisen.

IV. Measures taken regarding Properties specially liable to infestation in the Local Authority's Area.

All the farms in the area have been regularly inspected and farmers and mill owners reminded of their responsibilities and duties. Liaison has been effected with the N.C.B., whereby surface destruction of vermin has proceeded simultaneously with destruction measures underground. Food premises also receive special attention, and the available evidence serves to show that very little, if any, infestation exists at the Slaughterhouse, Refuse Coups, Sewers, etc.

No special difficulties have arisen, and it has not been necessary to initiate legal proceedings under the Act.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				Total
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricul. tural Properties	
I. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result of notifications or otherwise (Notes 1, 2, and 3).	9	58	29	13	109
II. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice (Notes 1, 2, and 3)	9	58	29	9	105
III. Number of above infested properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority:—					
(1) As separate units	4	44	26	—	74
(2) In course of "block" operations carried out under Section 6 (1) or under informal arrangements.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total (Notes 1, 2, and 3)..	22	160	84	22	288
(Number of "block" operations carried out)	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Number of notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	2	2
(2) Works	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	2	2
V. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Number of notices issued under Section 6 (2)	—	—	—	—	—

During the year the undernoted premises were dealt with and the following number of rats and mice destroyed, viz.:—

Bakeries	2	Picture Houses	1
Building Sites	1	Public Houses	1
Cafes	1	Railway property	1
Coups	4	Schools	2
Dwelling-houses	58	Sewers	9
Factories	2	Shops	13
Garages and Workshops	2	Stables	1
Hospitals	2	Streamas	5
Hotels	1	Warehouses	4
Laundries	3	Yards	4
Offices	1		
Total number of premises	118		
Number of rats trapped	78		
Number of rats poisoned	611		
Number of rats gassed	177		
Total number of rats destroyed	866		
Number of mice trapped	762		
Number of mice poisoned	219		
Total number of mice destroyed	981		
Total number of visits to premises	1717		

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS:

There were six caravans situated in different parts of the Burgh during the year. These were found on inspection to be clean and a water supply and sanitary accommodation were available either on the site or in the vicinity.

In March the "Shows" visited St. Leonard's Showground, when there were thirty vans, housing thirty-four adult males, thirty-six adult females, twelve boys, and ten girls, a total of ninety-two persons.

In June a Circus visited the same showground, when there were six vans, housing four adult males and six adult females, a total of ten persons. The remainder of the Circus personnel found lodgings in the town.

This same showground was again visited in September by the "Shows," when there were twenty caravans, housing twenty adult males, twenty-three adult females, twelve boys, and five girls, a total of sixty persons.

The "Shows" visited the Rosyth Fairground, Aberlour Street, in May, when there were twelve caravans, housing thirteen adult males, sixteen adult females, eleven boys, and five girls, a total of forty-five persons.

All the caravans were inspected and found to be in a clean and tidy condition. All refuse and kitchen waste were regularly removed from the sites by the Cleansing Department.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS HOUSES:

Seventy-five dwelling-houses were dealt with during the year, of which thirty-six were dirty and thirty-nine verminous. One hundred and ninety-four inspections were made to dirty houses, and twenty-one written and sixty-four verbal intimations were given. The condition of these houses improved with regular inspection.

In the thirty-nine verminous cases, the cause for complaint in the majority of cases was the furniture beetle, while other causes were snails, cockroaches, slaters, fleas, silver-fish, and wasps. These were successfully eradicated by the proper application of the appropriate insecticide.

PUBLIC BATHS:

The Public Baths and District Institutes, which are efficiently administered and supervised by Mr Cumming, Engineer-Superintendent, were regularly inspected, and four samples of water, two for chemical analysis and two for bacteriological examination, were taken from the Swimming Pond, Carnegie Baths, and these were reported to be satisfactory, with one exception, where there was a low pH. value and the presence of copper, a combination which might have an adverse effect on the eyes of bathers.

Two samples of water, one for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination, were taken from the Paddling Pool, Rosyth Public Park, and both were reported satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

During the year nine complaints were received regarding excessive smoke emission from factory chimneys and, following observations, two written and fifteen verbal warnings were given to the management of the factories concerned.

In last year's report, reference was made to excessive emissions from two factories which were overloading their boilers, and in one case electricity has been introduced for motive power and steam is being used for heating purposes only, as a result of which a big improvement has resulted. It is hoped to install electricity for motive power in the other factory during the current year.

PIGGERIES:

There was still only one piggery situated within the Burgh during 1951, and visits of inspection made to same showed no cause for complaint.

SHOPS ACT, 1950:

Three hundred and seventy-two initial and forty-three second inspections were made during the year under the above Act. One hundred and forty-two written intimations were issued, the majority of which related to the failure to keep the required records and to exhibit the prescribed notices.

In four shops additional sanitary accommodation was provided, and in four other shops washing facilities were installed.

The lighting in two shops and the ventilation in another were improved, while the heating was improved in five shops, and, in still another, more convenient access to the sanitary accommodation was provided. In nine cases the dirty condition of W.C.'s was brought to the notice of the occupiers with the desired effect, and in four cases defects in W.C.'s were quickly repaired.

Eight shopkeepers were warned for failure to observe the closing hours as laid down in the Act, five for employing young persons in excess of the permitted maximum working hours, four for not granting shop assistants the proper intervals for meals, two relative to withholding from shop assistants the required half-holiday, while one shopkeeper was warned for employing a young person after 10 p.m.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT:

Four premises licensed for dancing were inspected during the year when sanitary accommodation was found to be suitable, sufficient, and clean.

Regular inspection was made of the various halls and other places of public entertainment, as a result of which it was necessary to draw attention to certain minor defects found to exist therein.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892:

The following action was taken under the undernoted Sections of the above Act:—

Section 115:

Four notices were served upon the occupiers of premises requesting them to arrange that the common W.C. be kept clean in weekly rotation.

Section 117:

Seven hundred and fifty-five visits of inspection were made to common passages, stairs, W.C.'s, etc., and, as a result, two hundred and forty-five notices and one hundred and eighty-five second notices were issued to the owners requesting them to lime-wash or paint such structures as required by the Act.

Section 121:

It was not found necessary to serve any notices under this Section.

Section 164 :

Eleven notices were sent to owners or factors intimating the existence of defective rain water fittings at their properties.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

During the year investigations, reports, disinfections, and fumigations were carried out in connection with the following infectious diseases notifications, viz.:—

Chickenpox	1
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Observation Diphtheria	6
Observation Poliomyelitis	2
Observation Scarlet Fever	5
Observation Typhoid Fever	1
Otitis Media	1
Scarlet Fever	109
Tuberculosis (Deaths)	11
Tuberculosis (Removals)	46
Whooping Cough	1

The details of the work performed by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases are shown in the appendix to this Report.

HOUSING.

The following reports show the work performed under the various Acts relating to Housing, viz.:—

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.

1. Number of dwellinghouses inspected:—

(a) During the year	141
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a))	11,408

Note.—In addition, 2,240 houses were re-inspected during the year.

2. Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—

(a) During the year	251
(b) Since 1st January 1931	1,498

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	Nil.
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year	Nil.
5. Number of houses where work carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so	Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246	14
7. Number of houses in respect of which Notices were given during the year under terms of the Water (Scotland) Act (1946, requiring provision of ins.dc water supply and sink	Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year	Nil.

9. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Water (Scotland) Act, 1946 Nil.
10. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year Nil.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, is an Act to consolidate the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1949, and certain other enactments relating to housing in Scotland. The Act came into operation on 1st January 1951, and extends to Scotland only.

11. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 7 (1) Nil.
12. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year following on notices under Section 7 (1) Nil.
13. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work has been done during the year by the Town Council under Section 8 (1) (2) Nil.
14. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which in terms of Section 10 a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 9 (4) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 7 (1) Nil.
15. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 9 (1) 60
16. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which following on notice under Section 9 (1):—
- (a) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit Nil.
 - (b) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will be rendered fit Nil.
 - (c) Demolition Orders have been made during the year under Section 9 (4) 58
 - (d) Closing Orders have been made during the year under Section 9 (4) and 11 (1) 2
17. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during the year following on undertakings under Section 9 (2) Nil.
18. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 Nil.
19. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders have in terms of Section 9 (4) been determined by the Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation Nil.
20. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 75 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced. (50 %). 2
21. The general character of the defects found was:—
- (a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.
 - (b) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, age of structure, lack of or insufficient sub-floor ventilation.
 - (c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings, and lack of paving and drainage of areas.
 - (d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, flooring, windows, and walls.
 - (e) Inadequate natural lighting.
 - (f) Lack of or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.
 - (g) Defective and insanitary drainage.

Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, intimations were issued in respect of defects existing in dwellinghouses, and of these fifty-five referred to dampness, two to defective chimneys, thirty-four to defective woodwork, seventy-four to defective roofs, and sixty-six to minor defects.

As in former years, it is still true to state that this part of the Sanitary Inspector's work is of great importance and does assist in ameliorating the very undesirable housing conditions of many families.

During the year, six houses were completed at the Aberdour Road Scheme, eighteen at the Burnside Scheme, Rosyth, eighty-two at the St. Leonard's Scheme, and six at Townhill, a total of one hundred and twelve houses, while, in addition, nine houses were built by private enterprise.

There were four hundred and seventy houses under construction by the Town Council and one hundred and fourteen by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Three Notices under Section 159 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were served on occupiers of houses, who refused admission to an Inspector, and subsequently entry was obtained into the houses concerned.

Three hundred and sixty-three housing applicants were interviewed during the year.

One hundred and ninety-four inspections were made to houses, one hundred and thirty-nine to Corporation houses and fifty-five to privately-owned houses, to ascertain the conditions obtaining therein, and twenty-one written notices were served on and sixty-four verbal warnings given to tenants regarding the unsatisfactory state of the house or surrounding area. In order to ascertain if these notices and warnings had been complied with, it was necessary to re-inspect the houses concerned. Six inspections were made of the Hostel Block, Townhill, where conditions were found satisfactory.

Ninety-eight families living overcrowded (including sixteen families living in unfit houses, seven families with a tubercular member, and eleven families with a member in ill-health) were re-housed, while two families living overcrowded (one of which had a member in ill-health) were re-housed in Corporation-owned old property. Thirty-seven families living in unfit houses (including sixteen families living overcrowded as mentioned above) were re-housed into Corporation houses.

Fifty-six families living in lodgings (including two families with a tubercular member) were re-housed into Corporation houses, while one family living in lodgings was re-housed into a house in Corporation old property.

Two families, each having one or more tubercular members, but not living overcrowded, were re-housed into Corporation permanent houses; seven families living overcrowded and two families living in lodgings, each having one or more tubercular

members, were re-housed into Corporation permanent houses, making a total of eleven such families re-housed during the year.

Seventeen families were re-housed for health reasons (including eleven families living overcrowded, as mentioned above) into Corporation permanent houses, while one overcrowded family was re-housed for health reasons into a house in Corporation-owned old property.

Four key-workers were re-housed into Corporation permanent houses, while forty transfers and eighty-seven exchanges were granted.

At the end of the year there were 2,986 applicants for housing accommodation, comprising the following groups, viz.:—

Tenants known to be living overcrowded	465
Tenants living in unfit houses	682
Families living as sub-tenants	1513
Applicants working in the Burgh with families living outwith the Burgh	326

In addition, applications have been received from one hundred and sixty tenants of houses within the Burgh, claiming consideration, on various reasons, for re-housing into a Corporation house, but none of these were overcrowded or otherwise eligible in terms of the Points Scheme for allocation of houses. The overcrowding standard is based on the recommendations of D.H.S. Circular No. 149/44, dated 10th October 1944.

OVERCROWDING.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by local authority and the number of persons concerned from date of Housing Survey, 1935, to end of 1951.	Houses.	Persons.																		
	1,733	10,664																		
B. (a) No. of houses of each size (<i>i.e.</i> , one apartment, two apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the local authority distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses and (2) local authority houses.	<table> <tr> <th>Apts.</th><th>Private.</th><th>L.A.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>329</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>794</td><td>106</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>161</td><td>266</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>68</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/>1352</td><td><hr/>406</td></tr> </table>	Apts.	Private.	L.A.	1	329	6	2	794	106	3	161	266	4	68	28		<hr/> 1352	<hr/> 406	
Apts.	Private.	L.A.																		
1	329	6																		
2	794	106																		
3	161	266																		
4	68	28																		
	<hr/> 1352	<hr/> 406																		
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.	151 (of which 150 came from privately-owned houses and 1 from Corporation house).																			
C. No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the local authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.	50 (of which 45 were privately-owned houses and 5 Corporation houses).																			
D. Are steps taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions are provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory conditions?	Yes—by means of a "Points" Scheme.																			

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated local authority houses.

1. Nos. in family and size of house.
2. Sex separation.
3. T.B. and other illness.
4. Structural conditions of house.
5. Priority given to disabled ex-Servicemen.

N.B.—See excerpt below.

E. Any observations with regard to general position of overcrowding in the district.

At the end of the year there were 465 houses (890 houses based on D.H.S. Circular 149/44) known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family.

An excerpt from the Housing Allocation—Rules and Regulations—is given hereunder, viz. :—

GROUPINGS AND ASSESSMENTS.

The categories into which applications will be grouped, and their respective assessments, are as follow, videlicet :—

GROUP I.

(a) **Overcrowded Tenants**—Awarded 4 points for each person above the permitted number, as assessed under Circular No. 149/44, of 19th October 1944, from the Department of Health for Scotland.

Where sex separation is necessary, but unobtainable, points will be awarded as follow :—

Age.	Points.
1/10 years	2
10/15 years	6
15 years and over	8

Where the Medical Officer of Health has certified that a member of the household suffers from tuberculosis, one bedroom should be regarded as available only for the use of that person.

(b) **Unfit Houses**.—25 points will be awarded to tenants of houses to be closed permanently.

Points will also be awarded as follows to tenants of houses where there is a degree of unfitness insufficient to warrant the house being permanently closed :—

- 1 point—lack of inside water supply.
- 1 point—lack of inside W.C.
- 2 points—at the discretion of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for a degree of unfitness not covered by any other points

(c) **Tenants with ill-health in family**—

- 1/10 points—all forms of tuberculosis.
- 1/3 points—other permanent illnesses.
- 1/10 points—war disabilities graduated as 1 point per 10% pension).

The assessment of applications in this group will be undertaken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health where necessary.

GROUP II.

(a) **Sub-tenants**—

- 8 points—each person over 10 years of age.
- 4 points—each child under 10 years of age.
- 1 point—each year of applicant's married life spent as a sub-tenant, up to a maximum of 10 points.

Ill-health cases assessed in accordance with Group I. (c) above.

(b) **Applicants employed in the Burgh but who are householders outwith the Burgh**—

- 4 points—each person over 10 years of age.
- 2 points—each child under 10 years of age.
- 1 point—for each year applicant has worked in the Burgh.

(c) **Aged Persons.**—These applicants are suitable for hostel blocks and 2-apartment houses only. Awarded 1 point for each 5 years of residence in the Burgh up to a maximum of 10 points. Other points will be awarded for health circumstances or housing conditions.

(d) **Persons waiting to be married.**—Cannot be considered until all sub-tenants are housed, and no points will be awarded until these applicants become sub-tenants.

The assessment of applications in this group will be undertaken by the Housing Manager in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Sanitary Inspector, where necessary.

GROUP III.

Cases not included in Groups I. and II.—Will be housed by special decision of the Town Council through their Houses Management Committee, e.g., Key Workers.

NOTES ON PARTICULAR CASES.

(a) **An Expectant Mother**

Receives an additional assessment of 2 points.

(b) **Dependent Relatives**

Either financially dependent or dependent for accommodation will be considered as members of applicant's household according to circumstances, and wherever possible applicants will be encouraged to form family groups by taking into their household elderly relatives living alone.

(c) **Residential Qualifications.**

As a general rule, two years residential qualification is necessary before points can be awarded.

(d) **Waiting Period.**

All applicants will be awarded 1 point for every 5 years on the waiting list since 1945.

(c) **Key Workers.**

Employers who desire to have an employee classified as a key worker, and given special priority, must make special application to the Town Clerk.

ALLOCATION.

Houses will be allocated to individuals according to their points, within two main groups, which will consist of tenants and sub-tenants. These two groups will each be allocated 50% of all houses for general needs, and in the 50% allotment to tenants, 10% of the houses allocated will be used for rehousing tenants in unfit houses requiring to be permanently closed. So far as sub-tenants are concerned, families adequate for temporary houses will be rehoused to permanent houses. Such transfers will be included in the 50% allocation for sub-tenants.

STANDARDS OF ACCOMMODATION.

The accommodation which will be allocated will conform to the suggestions made in the Department of Health for Scotland Circular referred to under Group 1. (a) above, which discount the living room as a place where it is necessary for any member of a family to sleep. Accommodation allocated will thus be as follows, *videlicet*:—

- 2 apartments (1 bedroom)—not more than 2 persons.
- 3 apartments (2 bedrooms)—not more than 4 persons.
- 4 apartments (3 bedrooms)—not more than 6 persons.
- 5 apartments (4 bedrooms)—not more than 8 persons.

During the year under review, it was decided to base overcrowding in respect of the "Points" Scheme on the recommendations contained in D.H.S. Circular 149/44, and as a result all applications from applicants living under overcrowded conditions had to be reviewed, necessitating a large number of re-visits to and re-inspections of these overcrowded houses. In addition, three

hundred and eighty-two applications from housing applicants were dealt with during the year.

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at 31st December 1951, viz.:

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	26	84	4	—	—	114
2	17	62	16	—	—	95
3	29	69	12	—	—	110
4	27	17	10	1	—	55
5	14	20	4	4	—	42
6	3	8	10	2	1	24
7	1	4	8	12	—	25
Totals	117	264	64	19	1	465

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline	92	207	28	5	1	333
Rosyth	1	4	8	12	—	25
Townhill	17	28	2	—	—	51
Kingsseat	5	13	3	—	—	21
Corporation	2	12	23	2	—	35
Totals	117	264	64	19	1	465

Number of houses known to be overcrowded in terms of D.H.S. Circular 149/44:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	33	145	35	—	—	213
2	25	98	36	2	—	161
3	24	118	38	2	—	182
4	28	52	10	2	—	92
5	17	60	21	4	1	103
6	10	48	27	1	3	89
7	1	5	18	25	1	50
Totals	138	526	185	36	5	890

	1 Apt.		2 Apts.		3 Apts.		4 Apts.		5 Apts. and Over.	Tot.
	Priv.	Corp.	Priv.	Corp.	Priv.	Corp.	Priv.	Corp.		
Dunfermline ..	119	—	419	—	125	—	4	—	2	669
Rosyth	1	—	4	—	15	3	23	2	1	49
Townhill	6	11	48	17	6	9	1	—	—	98
Kingsseat	1	—	13	12	2	1	—	—	—	29
Corporation ..	—	—	13	—	24	—	6	—	2	45
Totals	127	11	497	29	172	13	34	2	5	890

NEW HOUSES:

The undernoted table gives the number of houses erected and converted since the coming into operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, by (a) the Town Council, and (b) private enterprise,

showing the number of rooms, exclusive of scullery and bathroom, viz. :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over	Totals.
1919-1945	6	202	1775	1614	383	3980
1946	—	—	50	17	4	71
1947	—	1	138	65	3	207
1948	—	1	1	184	17	203
1949	—	—	19	227	20	266
1950	—	—	—	182	24	206
1951	—	—	12	96	16	124
Totals	6	204	1995	2385	467	5057

The Town Council is the owner of 2,945 of these houses, and of these 200 are 3-apartment temporary (prefabricated) houses and fifty aluminium (permanent) houses.

The Town Council, through the Housing Manager, also factored 218 houses belonging to the Scottish Special Housing Association, and let exclusively to miners. These houses are situated in the St. Leonard's and Woodmill Schemes.

The nine huts at Waxwing Camp, which were being used for emergency housing purposes, have been closed and the families re-housed. At the end of the year there were still 18 requisitioned reconditioned houses in use for emergency housing purposes.

UNFIT HOUSES:

Fifty-three houses were closed either after representation under the terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or by arrangement with the owner, as a result of which the position relative to houses actually closed as at 31st December 1951 is as shown hereunder, viz. :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-36	151	345	61	22	1	580
1937	28	24	6	3	6	67
1938.. . . .	18	30	8	6	3	65
1939.. . . .	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940.. . . .	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942.. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944.. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945.. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946.. . . .	3	3	—	2	—	8
1947.. . . .	1	2	—	—	—	3
1948.. . . .	5	16	5	—	—	26
1949.. . . .	6	15	8	1	—	30
1950.. . . .	—	1	1	2	—	4
1951.. . . .	16	29	5	3	—	53
Totals	246	511	98	39	11	905

HOUSES REPRESENTED:

During the year under review, sixty houses were represented in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and the Town Council ultimately made a Demolition Order in respect of fifty-eight houses and a Closing Order in respect of the remaining two houses.

The following tables show the size and situation of the houses represented, viz.:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	4	15	—	—	1	20
2	—	4	1	—	—	5
3	—	2	—	—	—	2
4	6	6	1	1	—	14
5	1	13	3	—	—	17
6	—	1	1	—	—	2
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .	11	41	6	1	1	60

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. ..	11	39	6	1	1	58
Townhill	—	2	—	—	—	2
Kingseat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .	11	41	6	1	1	60

HOUSES LISTED:

The undernoted tables show the size and situation of the known unfit houses at 31st December 1951, viz.:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	39	123	17	2	1	182
2	21	62	21	2	—	106
3	26	92	3	—	—	121
4	59	75	7	7	—	148
5	26	41	11	3	1	82
6	9	18	7	—	—	34
7	1	7	1	—	—	9
Totals .. .	181	418	67	14	2	682

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. ..	154	319	63	14	2	552
Townhill	22	58	—	—	—	80
Kingseat	4	34	3	—	—	41
Pattiesmuir .. .	1	7	1	—	—	9
Totals .. .	181	418	67	14	2	682

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK:

Number of dairies on Register	13
Number of retail purveyors of milk	22
Number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	4
Approximate number of cows in registered premises	380
Number of dairies exempted from registration	Nil.
Number of inspections	47

At the end of the year one of these dairies (wholesale) was discontinued, while another (non-designated) sold all the cows and intended to buy milk from Creamery.

There were seven Tuberculin Tested herds, two Standard producers and four Non-Designated producers.

During the year a byre, used for housing a non-designated herd, was reconditioned and improved, and at the end of the year these premises were licenced for the housing of a Tuberculin Tested Herd comprising 28 cows.

The regular inspection of the dairies, inclusive of byres, milk-houses, and sculleries, was made and intimations were sent regarding the following unsatisfactory conditions, viz.:—

- (1) Dirty condition of cows, premises, and utensils.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk stores.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails and non-use of strip cup.
- (5) Unhygienic condition of dungsteads.
- (6) Non-wearing of overalls by milkers.
- (7) Defective condition of premises.

There were 28 visits of inspection made to the local Co-operative Creamery to ascertain the condition of the Cherry-Burrell H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Plant, equipment, and premises generally. It was necessary on occasions to draw attention to certain unsatisfactory matters relative to the plant, bottling, and washing machines, cloak-room and sanitary accommodation.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1934:

The requirements of this Order were enforced so far as possible.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1951 :

At the end of the year the following licences were in force :—

Special Designation.	Capacity.	Type.	Number.
Tuberculin Tested.	Producer.	Principal.	7
Tuberculin Tested.	Dealer.	Supplementary.	2
Standard.	Producer.	Principal.	2
Standard.	Dealer.	Supplementary.	1
Pasteurised.	Pasteuriser.	Principal.	1
Pasteurised.	Dealer.	—	1

During the year a producer of Standard Milk was upgraded to Tuberculin Tested following the reconditioning of the dairy premises and the replacement of existing herd with attested cows. A producer of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, who held a supplementary licence to retail milk in the Burgh, ceased to do so in March.

There were 208 samples submitted for bacteriological examination and 62 of these failed to comply.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1931 :

Five samples of Condensed Full Cream Sweetened Milk and three samples of Condensed Sweetened Machine Skimmed Milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

All were reported genuine, and it was also found that labelling conformed to the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1931 :

Two samples of Dried Milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination to the Public Analyst who reported that both conformed to the Regulations.

KEEPING QUALITY OF MILK—D.H.S. CIRCULAR 17/47 :

In terms of D.H.S. Circular, 17/47, 27 samples of Sweet Milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination by the Methylene Blue (Hiscox) Test. All samples were reported to conform to the Test.

TUBERCULOUS MILK—BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Eleven samples of milk, comprising six Tuberculin Tested Milk, two Standard Milk, and three Sweet Milk, were taken and submitted to Bacteriologist for biological examination to determine the presence or absence of Tubercle Bacilli. All samples gave a negative reaction.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK AND OTHER BOTTLES:

In order to check the efficacy of washing and sterilising plants, eight samples, consisting of four milk bottles, two aerated water bottles, and two beer bottles, were taken during the year and submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination.

Six bottles were reported satisfactory, while one aerated water bottle and one beer bottle were reported very unsatisfactory. The question of the two unsatisfactory bottles was taken up with the firms concerned, and subsequent samples showed that the necessary improvement had been effected.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-27:

Twenty-eight formal samples, comprising eighteen Sausages, nine Mince and one Sausage Meat, were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination in terms of the above Regulations. The Analyst reported that all the samples were genuine.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDERS:

The requirements of these Orders were kept in view when inspecting shops and similar premises, but no contraventions were observed.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926:

Inspections were made to ascertain if shopkeepers were complying with the above Act, and no contraventions were observed.

UNSOUND FOOD:

During the year, 3 tons 8 cwt. 11 lbs. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. of tinned foodstuffs and 17 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. 7 ozs. of other foodstuffs were dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE:

There were twelve visits of inspection made to the Slaughter house which is very efficiently supervised by Mr L. P. Russell, Superintendent, to whom I am indebted for the undernoted report relative to the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year, viz.:—

Stock.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Con- demned.	Partly Con- demned.	Meat lbs.	Condemnations.			
					Offals lbs.	Plucks No.	Livers. Whole No.	Part No.
Cattle	4,908	67	16	33,624	40,839	—	1,717	1,318
Sheep	22,310	30	12	1,574	2,963	117	1,332	—
Pigs	867	5	6	1,416	475	16	—	—
Calves	1,220	9	—	654	138	10	—	—

It has still to be reported that no definite decision has been made regarding the policy to be adopted relative to the slaughtering of animals in the Burgh, as a result of which it is not possible to consider the question of erecting a new Abattoir.

While considerable improvement has been effected in the manner in which meat is transported from the Slaughter-house to shops and the Station, there can be no doubt that the only satisfactory hygienic method is to use a specially designed vehicle.

PREMISES IN WHICH FOODSTUFFS ARE PREPARED OR EXPOSED FOR SALE:

Twenty-three visits were paid to premises such as cafés, tea rooms, hotels, etc., in which food is prepared for sale, and seven intimations were sent to occupiers regarding certain unsatisfactory conditions obtaining therein.

Twenty-seven inspections were made of butchers' premises, and it was found necessary to issue four intimations.

Twelve visits of inspection were made to licensed premises, and four intimations served.

Four visits were also made to a potato crisp factory, one to a sausage factory, and one to a bacon factory.

Two complaints were received during the year regarding the condition of foodstuffs. In one of these, a butcher complained of the dirty condition of a consignment of imported mutton which had been delivered to the Slaughter-house by British Railways, and

investigation at the railway station revealed that the mutton had been carelessly packed in an insulated meat van which was in a dirty and defective condition. The matter was taken up with British Railways and subsequent consignments were delivered in modern hygienic insulated vans.

The other complaint dealt with sickness, caused after the consumption of two meat pies by two workmen. A third pie, purchased at the same time, was submitted to the Bacteriologist who reported that he could not be certain that the condition of the meat pies was the cause of sickness. However, as a result of this, the vendor of the pies instituted stricter precautions within the shop.

The continued need for ensuring the hygienic handling and storage of food was focussed on the attention of the public by displays and by talks and film displays to various interested bodies, including the personnel of the food shops of a large local food retailer.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928:

Seventy-three formal samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis in accordance with the requirements of the above Act. The following table shows the variety of these samples and the results of the analyses:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
18	Sausages.	18	0
1	Sausage Meat.	1	0
9	Mince.	9	0
21	Whisky.	21	0
2	Rum.	2	0
2	Gin.	2	0
1	Brandy.	1	0
19	Milk.	18	1
<hr/> 73		<hr/> 72	<hr/> 1

With regard to the non-genuine milk sample, proceedings were instituted with the following result:—

Charge.	Result.
Contravention of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, and the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, viz.:—Selling milk which was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 0.59% and deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 2.71%.	Pled Guilty—Fined £3.

On hundred and sixteen informal or test samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. These were :—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
1	Aspirin Tablets.	1	0
2	Bacon.	2	0
1	Beer.	1	0
2	Borax and Honey.	2	0
1	Brandy.	1	0
7	Butter.	7	0
1	Castor Oil.	1	0
1	Cereal Food.	1	0
1	Citric Acid.	1	0
1	Cooking Fat.	1	0
1	Dates.	1	0
2	Epsom Salts.	2	0
1	Gin.	1	0
1	Golden Syrup.	1	0
2	Gregory's Powder.	2	0
1	Ham.	1	0
1	Honey.	1	0
2	Jam.	2	0
2	Jellied Veal.	2	0
1	Lemon, Glycerine, and Honey	1	0
2	Lime Water.	2	0
1	Liquid Paraffin.	1	0
5	Luncheon Meat.	5	0
1	Macaroon Bar.	1	0
2	Margarine.	2	0
5	Meat Paste.	5	0
2	Meat Pie.	2	0
1	Mince.	1	0
2	Olive Oil.	2	0
4	Pasteurised Milk.	4	0
1	Pickles.	1	0
1	Sandwich Spread.	1	0
3	Sauce.	3	0
10	Sausages.	10	0
1	Scidlitz Powder.	1	0
3	Standard Milk.	3	0
17	Sweet Milk.	17	0
1	Syrup of Figs.	1	0
16	Tubercu'in Tested Milk.	13	3
2	Vinegar.	2	0
3	Whisky.	3	0
1	Zinc Ointment.	1	0
<hr/> 116		<hr/> 113	<hr/> 3

The three non-genuine milk samples were followed by an official sample which also proved to be non-genuine and led to court proceedings.

ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948:

During the year a further two premises were registered for the manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream, and another for the

storage and sale of ice-cream, while six vehicles were also registered.

At the end of the year the registrations consisted of:—

Premises—Manufacture, storage, and sale ...	8
Premises—Storage and sale	6
Vehicles	6

As required by the Regulations, regular inspections were made to premises used for the manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream, incurring thirty-three visits of inspection. Two written and five verbal intimations were given to occupiers of such premises.

Forty-nine samples of ice-cream were taken during the year, twelve being submitted for bacteriological examination and thirty-seven for chemical analysis, with the following results:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL:

No. of samples taken—12.
B. Coli: Present in 1; Absent in 11.
Bacteria per gram: Average of 12 samples—:05,500.

Bacteria per Gram.	5,000 and Less	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	Over 200,000
No. of Samples,	5	1	2	3	—	1

METHYLENE BLUE:

Grade	I.	II.	III.	IV.
No. of Samples	5	4	2	1

CHEMICAL:

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951, which came into operation on 1st March 1951, laid down the following standards for ice-cream:—

Fat, 5 per cent.; Sugar, 10 per cent.; Milk Solids other than fat, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Thirty-seven test samples were submitted for analysis, and the Analyst reported that nineteen were genuine and eighteen non-genuine. The causes of failure to comply were, fifteen on account of low fat content, one on account of low sugar content, one on account of both low fat and sugar content, and one on account of low fat, sugar, and non-fatty solid content.

The fat content ranged from 1.30 per cent. to 14.39 per cent., the average of the thirty-seven samples being 5.54 per cent.

% Fat.	Less than 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10
No. of Samples,	—	2	8	4	3	7	3	2	2	1	5

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926:

Six samples were taken during the year under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst with the following results:—

Nature of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
1	Vine Plant and Vegetable Manure.	1	—
1	Special Top Dressing Manure.	1	—
1	Vegetable Manure.	—	1
1	Sulphate of Potash.	1	—
1	Potato Manure.	—	1
1	Superphosphate.	1	—

The question of the two samples which were reported non-conform to the requirements of the Act, was taken up with the seller who soon rectified the matter.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

The above Act, described as “An Act to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined, and for purposes connected therewith,” came into operation in November 1951.

In view of the fact that this Act became operative in November 1951, it was necessary to deal with the registration of premises engaged in the above work, as a result of which ten visits of inspection were made.

There was one application for registration submitted before the end of the year under review.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There can be no doubt that the foundation of all public health work rests upon an efficient and effective public cleansing service, and it is a tribute, both to its efficiency and versatility, that even to-day, with so many changes in the habits of the populace and a virtual revolution in the mode of transport, there are comparatively few complaints levelled against this service. Indeed, it is only on the occasion of one of these very infrequent lapses on the part of the service that the public are aware of its existence, otherwise it is more or less taken for granted, fitting testimony, albeit a silent

one, to the general acceptance with which the cleansing service performs its many and varied duties.

That there are difficulties confronting the Cleansing Department cannot be denied, probably the greatest one at the present time being the recruitment of suitable personnel. This is due mainly to the fact that the wages and conditions in the Cleansing Service, indeed in the whole Local Authority Service, do not now compare so favourably as once was the case with those obtaining in other industries. Dunfermline, situated as it is, in an expanding mining area, and having the Dockyard and other industries within its boundaries, has a variety and number of occupations suitable for able-bodied males, as a result of which jobs, which are inherently unattractive, distasteful, and without other incentives, such as good wages and conditions, are difficult to fill. The Cleansing Service is now in this position and the future, so far as the recruiting of an adequate and suitable staff of employees is concerned, gives cause for some disquiet.

There were ten complaints made during the year, eight relative to cleansing and two regarding salvage, and these, after investigation, were remedied.

STREET CLEANSING:

The regular sweeping of the streets within the Burgh was effected, mainly by manual labour on the beat system, assisted by a Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector, which operated chiefly in the housing areas and outlying districts, and by these combined efforts it was possible to, at least, maintain, if not increase, the fairly high standard of public cleansing obtained in the past.

To promote this high standard of cleansing, the sweeping on Sunday morning of streets and pavements in the central part of the Burgh was continued, a practice which, having regard to the litter, debris, etc., collected, was well justified. There were 1,045 tons of sweepings collected and disposed of during the year.

There were 6,545 gullies emptied by the S.D. Gully Emptier, and the material so removed weighed 354 tons.

It was necessary during the year to remove 555 tons of snow from the streets and pavements, the cost of such removal, inclusive of salt, special staff, and outside haulage, being £3,057.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

The refuse collection service, which is a kerbside one, continued satisfactorily during the year, the daily yield of domestic refuse being approximately 31 tons 12½ cwts.

The fleet of vehicles was augmented by the acquisition of one S.D. "W" type Freighter, and the opportunity was taken to discard an obsolete machine.

Once again the Cleansing Department repair depot functioned efficiently, repairing, servicing, and overhauling all types of vehicles and machines belonging to the various Corporation Departments. It is pleasing to record that this particular service of the Cleansing Department is operating, both from the mechanical and financial aspects, to the satisfaction of the Council and its user departments.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The method of disposal in operation in this Burgh is controlled tipping, and during the year six coups were in use, but one, a disused quarry, which had been in operation for over twenty years, was completed and handed over to the owner, who now uses it for grazing purposes.

During the year it was found possible to complete the acquisition of two new tipping sites, both of considerable extent, as a result of which there are now available in the Dunfermline area disposal facilities sufficient to serve the needs of the Cleansing Department for at least a decade. At the end of the year, negotiations were proceeding for the acquisition of additional tipping sites in the Rosyth area, which, if successfully concluded, will relieve the Department of concern so far as disposal facilities are concerned.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes and soil used for top dressing on the coups in use during the year ending 15th May 1951 are shown in the table appended hereunder:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep- ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Man- ure. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Gullies. Tons.	Boiler Ashes. Tons.	Soil Tons.	Snow. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Buffie's Brae	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	548	552
Halbeath	341	—	—	2	3	—	44	—	7	397
Lilliehill	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	9
Muircockhall	2,480	594	199	404	558	52	562	2,658½	—	7,517½
Pittencrieff	5,967	185	7	18	137	134	1,398	1,664½	—	9,510½
Rosyth	2,756	267	68	26	214	37	353	—	—	3,721
Swallowdrum	2	—	—	—	22	131	15	1,563	—	1,733
Urquhart	—	—	—	—	12	—	28	591	—	631
	11,546	1,046	275	450	964	354	2,404	6,477	555	24,071

SALVAGE:

The Department continued to collect waste and discarded articles and, after sorting same, disposed of this salvaged material through trade channels, as a result of which the sum of £10,410 was realised, being a considerable increase over the annual income obtained during each of the past five years.

The collection method, namely, a separate weekly collection for every area of the Burgh, with the exception of kitchen waste, which is collected thrice weekly, was continued during the year.

The following tables show the materials collected under this scheme, viz.:—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Material.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Destructor Scrap	74	8	3	227	3	4
Glass	50	8	2	69	2	7
Kitchen Waste	742	12	3	2,150	2	0
Manure	102	5	0	76	13	9
Metals—Ferrous (Black Scrap) . .	24	4	1	45	1	4
Metals—Non-Ferrous	0	16	1	24	11	3
Miscellaneous	0	12	2	3	17	6
Paper	571	4	1	7,719	19	4
Textiles	6	2	2	93	17	9
Total Weight	1,572 tons 14 ewts. 3 qrs.					
Gross Receipts				£10,410	8	10
Nett Receipts				5,303	11	5
Yield per 1,000 population per annum				231	6	10½
Yield per 1,000 population per month				19	5	6½
Yield per person per annum				0	4	7½

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER 1939 TO 31st DECEMBER 1951.

Material.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Batteries	80	5	0	0	42	9	0
Bottles (24,708½ doz.)	82	0	0	23	743	0	8
Bones	123	6	1	14	373	3	5½
Destructor Scrap	1,567	6	2	0	3,322	8	4½
Footwear	6	1	2	0	40	9	6
Glass	948	16	3	0	950	6	4½
Kitchen Waste	6,809	8	0	0	12,843	15	10
Manure	1,368	0	2	0	745	6	11½
Miscellaneous	132	4	0	0	197	5	3
Metals—Ferrous (Black Scrap). .	685	0	2	0	1,378	7	5½
Metals—Non-Ferrous	38	10	0	13	776	4	11½
Paper	5,666	7	0	0	37,814	1	10½
Rubber	46	19	2	0	92	13	1
Straw	47	8	3	0	162	9	7
Textiles	213	2	3	0	1,968	8	10½

Total Weight	17,814 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs.
Gross Receipts	£61,450 11 3¼
Nett Receipts	27,468 1 2
Yield per 1,000 population	1,365 11 4½
Yield per 1,000 population per month	9 7 0¾
Yield per person	1 7 3½

COUNTY SALVAGE:

During the year, 14 tons 12½ cwts. of waste paper were salvaged in the County Area and, after deducting cost of transportation, sorting, and disposal, the sum of £73, 2s. 6d. was paid to the County Authorities.

MILITARY SALVAGE:

As in former years, materials salvaged by the Military and other Service Units were dealt with at the Cleansing Depot, Market Street, and under this scheme 8 tons 8¼ cwts. of Destructor Scrap were disposed of and the sum of £12, 12s. 6d. paid to the Military Authorities.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The new Convenience (Ladies and Gentlemen) at the Appin Crescent entrance of the Public Park was completed and opened during the year. It is obviously serving a need in this part of the Burgh and it is pleasing to record that, so far, it is being used but not abused.

The Town Council have now been granted permission to proceed with the erection of a new Convenience for the use of both sexes at Townhill Road, and it is hoped that this structure will be completed during the current year.

As in former years, the Cleansing Department continued to supervise the cleansing and maintenance of all public conveniences in the Burgh, while an endeavour has been made to still further improve some of the less attractive of these structures.

When account is taken of the cost involved in effecting these very necessary improvements, it is very distressing to record that much needless expense is incurred repairing the wanton damage wrought on these structures by certain irresponsible and thoughtless members of the community. It is indeed a sad reflection on the results obtained by our much vaunted system of education and culture that, in 1951, it should be necessary to record the occurrence of such wasteful acts of vandalism.

There does not appear to be any easy solution to this problem as the culprits, who can operate with such a large measure of freedom, are so difficult to trace and identify, more or less defying all attempts to catch them in the act.

The income from these premises amounted to £1,582, os. 2d., and the cost of supervision was £3,346, 10s., while repairs and supplies cost £1,180, 14s. 5d.

COSTS:

The hours of labour and cost of wages for the various duties undertaken by the Cleansing Department during the year ending 15th May 1951 are shown in the following table, in which figures for the previous year are included for comparison, viz.:—

Class of Work.	15th May 1951.			15th May 1950.		
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.	
Refuse Collection	25,517	£3,303	18 1	28,812	£3,337	2 4
Refuse Disposal	28,741	3,430	13 9	24,302½	2,780	15 1
Street Sweepings	71,948½	8,696	8 1	72,823	8,647	12 6
Salvage	27,201	3,230	8 1	26,679	3,073	3 11
Cleansing and Maintenance of Freighters and Depots	3,248½	453	12 3	3,270½	450	12 8
Public Conveniences	27,043	3,004	1 9	26,534	2,854	16 4
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases of Animals Act)	669	76	17 9	615½	69	4 11
Removal Slaughterhouse Offal and Manure	885	121	18 6	762	101	11 2
Other Departments	88½	11	15 0	—	0	0 0
Trade Refuse (Collection and Dis- posal)	1,263	158	11 2	1,334	160	1 10
Gritting	344½	45	13 6	74½	20	16 7
Snow	3,623½	434	5 4	393½	44	12 10
*Other Payments	—	3,856	12 7	—	1,521	10 0
	190,572½	£26,824	15 10	185,600½	£23,062	0 2

* Other Payments include Administration, Holiday Pay, Annual Holidays, Sick Pay, etc.

The gross cost of operating the Cleansing Service during the financial year 1950/51 was £45,004, 5s. 11d., and the revenue amounted to £9,972, 12s. 1d., the nett cost, therefore, being £35,031, 13s. 10d.

The following statistics were obtained from the above costs and the tonnage shown under Refuse Disposal, viz.:—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse	12,785 tons.
Weight per head of population	5.67 cwt.
Daily yield per 1000 population	15.56 cwt.
Yearly yield per 1000 population	283.97 tons.
Yearly yield per occupied house	20.38 cwt.
Cost per person per year	15s. 9.32d.
Cost per person per day .. . . .	.51d.
Nett cost of collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ..	16s. 8.37d.
Nett cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ..	11s. 9.13d.
<hr/>	
Total cost of collection and disposal per ton	28s. 5.50d.
<hr/>	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

It is with pleasure that acknowledgment is again made of the support given by the Town Council, especially the Health and Cleansing Committees and also of the assistance afforded to me by the other Corporation officials. I would also express my thanks to the staff and employees for their co-operation in the work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Cleansing.

Appendix 1.

NUISANCES AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of complaints received (of which 18 were unjustified)	532
No. of written intimations issued	267
No. of verbal intimations issued	215
No. of second notices issued	44
No. of inspections, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	3
No. of notices issued under Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	4
No. of inspections, Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	755
No. of notices issued under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	430
No. of notices issued under Section 119, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	21
No. of notices issued under Section 381 (36), Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	4
Houses let in lodgings inspections	41
No. of written intimations issued	3
No. of verbal intimations issued	22
Common Lodging House inspections	36
No. of written intimations issued	Nil.
No. of verbal intimations issued	4
Rag Flock inspections	10
Bakery inspections	83
No. of written intimations issued	15
No. of verbal intimations issued	35
Factories Acts, 1937-48, inspections	194
No. of written intimations issued	36
No. of verbal intimations issued	5
Places for Public Refreshment inspections	12
No. of written intimations issued	4
Places of Public Entertainment inspections	4
No. of written intimations issued	Nil.
Premises used for the preparation of food inspections	54
No. of written intimations	11
No. of verbal intimations	Nil.
Premises used for the manufacture and for the retail of ice cream inspections	33
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	5
Shops Act inspections	415
No. of written intimations issued	142
School inspections	28
No. of written intimations issued	2
Tents, Vans, and Sheds inspections	10
No. of verbal intimations	1
Cattle Market inspections	5
Rivers Pollution inspections	1
No. of written intimations issued	Nil.
No. of verbal intimations issued	1
Creamery inspections	28
Dairy inspections	47
Piggery inspections	1
Slaughterhouse inspections	12
Smoke observations	21
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations	15
Colour testing drainage	213
Smoke testing drainage	275

Appendix 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits to places where infectious diseases occurred	188
Apartments disinfected	223
Articles disinfected (estimate)	13,320
Articles destroyed after deaths of phthisical patients	117
Notices issued under Sections 50, 53, and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	159
Supplies of disinfectants issued	488
Library Notices issued	60
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc.	43
Sets of bedding replaced	11

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

(a) General.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Inspections	12	17	16	14	—	14	14	6	16	11	15	6	141
Re-inspections	49	44	229	386	546	60	43	38	53	291	294	207	2240
Totals	61	61	245	400	546	74	57	44	69	302	309	213	2381

(b) Inspections Regarding Cleanliness.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Corporation Owned . .	6	20	14	7	—	—	20	10	23	4	13	22	139
Privately-owned	2	5	10	6	—	—	7	4	9	1	6	5	55
Totals	8	25	24	13	—	—	27	14	32	5	19	27	194

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Written Notices Issued.	—	5	6	2	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	21
Verbal Warnings Given.	2	6	12	5	—	—	14	10	13	4	8	10	64
Notices under Section 159 <i>re</i> admission . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3

No. of Houses 36
 No. of Written Notices 21
 No. of Verbal Warnings 64

Appendix 4.

NEW HOUSES LET.

Scheme.	OC	UF	C/O	TB	TB C/O	TB OC	UF OC	H	H OC	Trans.	Ex.	KW	Total.
Aberdour Road ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Burnside	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	18
St Leonard's .. .	39	1	15	1	—	1	3	2	6	14	—	—	82
Townhill	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	6
Total	49	1	21	1	—	2	5	5	9	18	—	1	112

1951.

Scheme.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	6 Apts.	Total.
Aberdour Road.. . .	—	4	2	—	—	6
Burnside..	—	—	16	2	—	18
St Leonard's.. . . .	—	—	70	12	—	82
Townhill..	—	6	—	—	—	6
Total	—	10	88	14	—	112

Month.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
January	—	—	10	2	12
February	—	—	11	1	12
March	—	—	13	1	14
April	—	—	6	2	8
May	—	—	4	2	6
June	—	—	3	—	3
July	—	—	3	—	3
August	—	6	6	4	16
September	—	—	8	—	8
October	—	—	11	—	11
November	—	—	3	—	3
December	—	4	10	2	16
	—	10	88	14	112

Appendix 5.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED AND REASON FOR RE-HOUSING.

Scheme.	O.C.	U.F.	C./O.	T.B.	T.B. C./O.	T.B. O.C.	U.F. O.C.	H.	H. O.C.	TRAN.	E.X.	K.W.	Total.
Aberdour Road	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Baldrigeburn	2	3	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	27
Bellyeoman	1	3	5	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	22	—	36
Brucefield	4	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	8	3	32
Burnside	9	—	7	—	—	1	—	3	1	2	3	1	27
Chamberfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Headwell	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	16	—	21
Kingscat	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
Milton Green.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Parkneuk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park Road West	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	9
Rosyth Halt	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	7
St Leonard's	39	1	15	1	—	1	3	2	6	15	3	—	86
Townhill	5	6	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	31
Whirlbut	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Woodmill	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	13
Old Property	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6
	65	21	55	2	2	7	16	6	12	40	87	4	317
January-June.. ..	38	16	32	1	2	1	3	4	7	16	43	3	166
July-December.. ..	27	5	23	1	—	6	13	2	5	24	44	1	151
	65	21	55	2	2	7	16	6	12	40	87	4	317

Appendix 5 (Continued).

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS RE-HOUSED.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Adults	93	78	134	65	64	39	36	108	69	79	50	105	920
Children	39	37	51	38	36	12	21	36	25	31	20	34	380
Total	132	115	185	103	100	51	57	144	94	110	70	139	1300
Units	120	98	162	82	82	45	46½	126	81½	94	60	123	1120

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS RE-HOUSED INTO NEW HOUSES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	To al.
Adults	45	42	44	27	14	8	12	60	23	32	9	51	367
Children	20	19	27	21	19	7	3	11	9	18	4	23	181
Total	65	61	71	48	33	15	15	71	32	50	13	74	548
Units	55	48½	57½	35½	23½	11½	13½	65½	27½	41	11	62½	399

Key.

O.C.—Overcrowded.
 U.F.—Unfit.
 C./O.—Sub-tenant (living in lodgings).
 T.B.—Tuberculosis.

H.—Health.
 TRAN.—Transfer.
 E.X.—Exchange.
 K.W.—Key Worker.

Persons under 10 years of age reckoned as child.
 Persons under 10 years of age reckoned as ½ Unit.
 Persons over 10 years of age reckoned as Unit

Appendix 6.

HOUSES CLOSED, 1951.

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
1	3	2	—	1	—	6
2	—	4	1	—	—	5
3	6	11	1	—	—	18
4	7	4	1	1	—	13
5	—	8	1	1	—	10
6	—	—	1	—	—	1
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	29	5	3	—	53

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
Dunfermline.. ..	11	19	5	3	—	38
Townhill	5	10	—	—	—	15
Kingseat.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	29	5	3	—	53

Appendix 7.

HOUSES REPRESENTED.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Total.
1950	—	1	1	1	—	3
1951	11	41	6	1	1	60

Appendix 8.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND)
ORDER, 1951.**

No. of Samples Taken.	Designation.	Conform.	Non Conform.
69	Pasteurised.	54	15
113	Tuberculin-Tested.	74	39
24	Standard.	16	8
2	Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised).	2	0
208		146	62

The following table shows the counts upon which these samples failed :—

Type.	Presence of B. Coli.	Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Count and Presence of B. Coli.	Total.
Pasteurised.. . . .	15	—	—	15
Tuberculin-Tested..	20	5	14	39
Standard	1	5	2	8
	36	10	16	62

Appendix 9.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undernoted list of foodstuffs was dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 :—

TINNED FOODSTUFFS:	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apples	—	—	2	12	8½
Apple Pureé	—	—	—	8	11
Apricots	—	—	—	10	14
Apricot Pulp	—	—	1	23	—
Beans	—	5	3	7	14½
Beef	—	—	—	14	4
Beetroot	—	—	—	—	12
Brisling	—	—	—	—	3¼
Carrots	—	—	—	11	13
Cherries	—	—	1	18	14
Chicken	—	—	—	8	—
Cockles	—	—	—	3	—
Coconut	—	—	—	4	6
Condensed Milk	—	—	1	15	10
Corned Beef	—	2	—	4	8
Damsons	—	—	—	6	6
Evaporated Milk	—	2	—	13	—
Figs	—	—	—	2	13
Fruit Salad	—	—	—	3	—
Gammon	—	2	3	19	14¼
Gooseberries	—	—	—	1	4
Grapefruit	—	—	—	—	15½
Grapefruit Juice	—	—	—	7	6
Grapes	—	—	—	21	8
Grape Juice	—	—	—	4	—
Greengages	—	—	2	11	13
Guavas	—	—	—	1	14
Ham	—	18	2	19	12
Herring	—	—	—	—	14½
Jam	—	—	1	24	—
Jellied Veal	—	7	3	12	15¼
Lamb Tongue	—	—	—	1	—
Loganberries	—	—	—	7	8
Luncheon Meat	—	6	2	24	1
Macedoine	—	—	—	1	3
Marmalade	—	—	2	12	8
Meat and Gravy	—	—	—	2	8
Meat and Vegetables	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Paste	—	—	—	14	1
Mince-meat	—	—	—	1	10½
Mixed Vegetables	—	—	—	6	10½
Oranges	—	—	—	15	6
Orange Juice	—	—	—	12	2¼
Ox Tongue	—	—	—	20	—
Paté de Foie	—	—	—	1	4
Peaches	—	—	—	23	2
Pears	—	1	2	12	14½
Peas	—	2	—	21	6¼
Carried forward	2	15	1	26	4½

Appendix 10.

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF SERVICES UNDERTAKEN BY CLEANSING DEPARTMENT 1950-51.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED) 45,041.

Service.	Interest and Sinking Fund.			Other Expenditure.			Total Gross Expenditure.			Revenue.			Nett Cost.			Nett Cost per Head of Population.			Nett Cost per Head of Population 1949/50.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Street Cleansing, including watering, washing, gully cleansing, disposal of street sweepings, gritting, and snow removal ..	0	0	0	15,017	7	8	15,017	7	8	6	3	2	15,011	4	6	6	7	96	4	10	86
(b) Refuse Collection, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse ..	0	0	0	11,137	4	6	11,137	4	6	463	1	3	10,674	3	3	4	8	87	4	5	17
(c) Refuse Disposal, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse ..	0	0	0	7,683	16	10	7,683	16	10	165	12	1	7,518	4	9	3	6	72	1	11	64
(d) Public Conveniences,	350	0	0	5,392	13	0	5,742	13	0	1,758	3	9	3,984	9	3	1	9	25	1	11	01
(e) Other Services ..	0	0	0	443	7	3	443	7	3	472	8	0	-29	0	9	--0	0	15	--0	0	54
(f) Salvage ..	0	0	0	4,979	16	8	4,979	16	8	7,107	3	10	-2,127	7	2	--0	11	33	--0	6	86
	£350	0	0	£44,654	5	11	£45,004	5	11	£9,972	12	1	£35,031	13	10	15	9	32	12	7	28

Nett yield of 1d. rate (1950-51) was £1,516, and cleansing costs therefore represent approximately a 1s. 11½d. rate.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

R E P O R T

BY

G. K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer

ANNUAL REPORT

PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES.

(a) **Blind Persons.**—There has been no alteration in the general arrangements for a Blind Welfare Service in the Dunfermline Area, which are still provided under an agency arrangement with the Fife Society for the Blind. The Town Council pays a *per capita* grant of £5 per annum to the Society in respect of every registered blind person in Dunfermline.

Mr Bertram Finnie, Home Teacher in Dunfermline since November 1950, left to take up another appointment and was replaced by Mr Alex. Reid, c/o 92 Appin Crescent, Dunfermline. Mr Reid, who holds the Home Teachers to the Blind Certificate, commenced his duties here in July 1951.

During the year, 338 home visits were paid and 10 new cases were investigated.

The Dunfermline Ladies' Committee continue to assist in the provision of entertainment in the way of monthly socials, summer outings, and special parties on festive occasions.

The following table shows the actual number of cases dealt with during the year:—

Number of persons on the Blind Register at 1/1/51:—	
Male 19	Female 27
Number examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon:—	
Male 4	Female 6
Number found to be Blind within the meaning of the Act:—	
Male 3	Female 4
Number of persons added to the Register:—	
Male 4	Female 4
Number of persons on the Register and died during the year:—	
Male 3	Female 1
Number of persons on the Register who left the area:—	
Male —	Female 3
Number of persons on the Register at the end of the year:—	
Male 20	Female 27

The following is an excerpt from a report submitted by the Superintendent to the Fife Society for the Blind:—

“During the year 1st January 1951 to 31st December 1951 a total of 338 visits was made, this figure includes the number of visits (24) which were ineffective due to the fact that the Blind Person was not at home. In addition to this regular visitation, the following activities were carried on:—

“*HANDICRAFT CLASS.*

“In this class, lessons in simple basketry (trays, shopping baskets, etc.) and seagrass seating.

“*DOMINO CLUB.*

“Held weekly, in addition to friendly games among themselves, the club paid visits to various Ex-Servicemen's Clubs and Works Welfare Clubs during the season.

“*WEDNESDAY CLUB.*

“Blind people of both sexes attended this and listened to Talking Book Records and discussed topics of mutual interest.

“*SOCIALS.*

“These were held bi-monthly in Dunfermline and Cowdenbeath. A musical programme is provided, also tea—these gatherings being much enjoyed by all concerned. In addition to these socials, a Christmas party was held in Dunfermline, and invitations extended to all blind people in the area.

“*SUMMER OUTING.*

“This took place in June to Cupar and a large proportion of the Dunfermline Blind enjoyed the day's outing.

“It will be the aim of the Fife Society for the Blind, in future, to continue regular visitation and to expand all the foregoing activities in every way possible.”

(b) **Deaf and Dumb Persons.**—The interim arrangement with the Fife Mission to the Deaf and Dumb for the provision of Welfare Services continued, but during the year the Scottish Advisory Council's Report on the Welfare of Handicapped Persons was circulated by the Department of Health, and this report contained suggestions for the extensive development of Welfare Services to Deaf and Dumb Persons. The Social Services Committee agreed to recommend that negotiations should be entered into with the Fife Mission with a view to improving the present services.

The Fife Mission was granted the use of a room in St. Margaret's Hall for the purpose of holding special religious services and other meetings.

As at 31st December 1951, there were 20 Deaf and Dumb persons in Dunfermline registered with the Fife Mission, and the Town Council paid the Mission a *per capita* grant of £2 for the provision of welfare services to these persons.

The following is an excerpt from a report submitted by the Superintendent and Missioner to the Fife Mission to the Deaf and Dumb :—

" It is very encouraging to note that suitable premises for members residing in the area of Dunfermline have been secured at St. Margaret's Hall, Dunfermline, but, while these are not entirely adequate for present needs, we will have to be satisfied meantime until something better comes along. To a certain extent, it makes it necessary for Dunfermline members to travel to Kirkcaldy for such functions as Film Shows, Lectures, Social Gatherings, such as:—Whist Drives, Socials, Women's Guild Meetings, etc.

" During the Winter Session of 1951 we had 17 Film Shows of Interest, Drama, and Comedy given to the Deaf. Some very fine Educational and Travel Films were also screened.

" A very successful Christmas Social was held in the Carnegie Public Baths, Pilmuir Street, Dunfermline, on Saturday, 15th December 1951, when it was very well attended by many of our Deaf friends from Falkirk, Edinburgh, and Kirkcaldy. Approximately seventy friends attended. Other activities, such as Billiard Tournaments, Bowling Competitions with various other Welfare Agencies for the Deaf and Dumb, have been organised for the welfare of the Deaf and Dumb. It is very pleasing to record that two members from Dunfermline Branch, representing Fife Mission at a Bowling Competition, were successful in winning the Pairs Championship.

" The usual series of Whist Drives, Inter-Mission Billiards, and Darts Matches have also been organised, in which most of the Deaf take part. Dunfermline was chosen as the venue for the first ever Swimming Gala sponsored by the Scottish Deaf Amateur Sports Association, which was held in the Carnegie Public Baths, when approximately forty-five swimmers took part in various events.

" It is pleasing to say that Fife Mission was represented by three members from Dunfermline Branch and all were successful in their events.

" The Superintendent and Missioner paid 115 visits to members' homes, the sick, the aged, and hospitals.

" Two Communion Services were held in Dunfermline and were conducted by the Missioner.

" We had six Religious Film Shows. This type of Church Service has proved very popular with the Deaf."

(c) **Other Handicapped Persons.**—The Scottish Advisory Council's Report on the Welfare of Handicapped Persons was issued by the Department of Health for Scotland in July 1951, and this report contained a model scheme for the guidance of Local Authorities in their approach to this question. Two methods of providing welfare services to other handicapped persons are open to Local Authorities. The first method involves the direct employment of specially-qualified personnel competent to give instruction in certain handicrafts, crafts, and other skills, and to meet the special welfare needs of particularly-handicapped persons. The second method is to provide, as far as possible, the same services through Agency arrangements with Local Voluntary Organisations already interested and engaged in this work.

The Town Council agreed that an endeavour should be made, in the first instance, to draw up a modified scheme for the Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons by adopting this second method, and it was decided to approach the Local Branches of the British Red Cross Society, the Women's Voluntary Services, and the Dunfermline District Nursing Association, seeking their assistance in this field of welfare.

PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION.

(a) **Residential.**—There were important developments in the general scheme for the provision of Residential Accommodation during the year. The dispute with Fife County Council as to the acquisition of Luscar House was, after arbitration, settled in favour of Dunfermline Town Council and the building was purchased. This made it possible to reach a decision as to what use the existing buildings, namely—Garthdee and Davaar—should be put. It was agreed that Garthdee should be converted to a Home for 18 Elderly Men and Davaar to a Home for 15 Elderly Women. Plans were submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland for the conversion of these buildings, and with certain minor adjustments these plans were approved. Both of these Homes may be ready for reception of residents in 1952 or early in 1953.

The planning of Luscar House as a special Home for Handicapped and Infirm Persons was only in the preliminary stages at the close of the year, and at this time it is impossible to make any comment as to when the Home might be available.

Garvock House continued to be used to full capacity as a Home for 22 Elderly Ladies. Apart from a short period during the summer, there was some form of entertainment provided at the Home every week throughout the year, and to all of the Organisations, Church Guilds, Concert Parties, Choirs, and individual artistes concerned I would like to record the grateful thanks of the residents in the Home, who appreciate greatly the interest shown in their welfare. Donations towards Christmas Festivities at the Home were received from the Dunfermline Public House Society, Dunfermline and Rosyth Branch British Red Cross Society, Mrs Gellatly's Charities Appeal Fund, and Rosyth Parish Church Sunday School, and, in addition, the Public House Society provided a summer outing.

It has still been necessary to make use of the Abden Home at Kinghorn for Dunfermline residents by arrangement with the Burgh

of Kirkcaldy. The work of rehabilitating this Home was commenced during the year, and Kirkcaldy found it impossible to allow further admissions from Dunfermline.

As at 31st December 1951, there were 36 persons belonging to Dunfermline in Residential Accommodation, as follows:—

Garvock House	22
Abden Home	12
Northern Hospital	—
Voluntary Homes	2

Particulars of Waiting Lists at close of year:—

WOMEN.

Garvock House or similar accommodation	4
Abden Home or similar accommodation	5

MEN.

Garthdee or similar accommodation	10
Abden Home or similar accommodation	5

(b) **Temporary Accommodation.**—Although never required on a major scale in view of any serious emergency, temporary shelter was afforded at the Northern Hospital in individual cases on 10 occasions during the year.

(c) **Persons without a Settled Way of Living—Reception Centre.**—Because of a very considerable decrease in the demand by vagrants for admission to the Reception Centre at the Northern Hospital, the National Assistance Board decided to close the Centre in July 1951. Special arrangements were made for the provision of warrants to the Abden Home at Kinghorn or the Bertha Home, Perth, for the few cases who still require to be provided for.

Before leaving the question of accommodation, I feel that some mention should be made of the Chronic Sick and Border-line case problems. There would appear to be something sadly lacking in a system where a person needing care and attention is caused suffering by reason of delay arising out of a difference of opinion as to the responsibility for dealing with the application. To my mind, the only real solution to the problem lies in the provision of adequate accommodation by both the Hospital and the Local Authority in order that there could be a “two-way” flow between the Hospital and the Local Authority Home. Close co-operation and mutual goodwill between the two authorities will help considerably in tackling this problem.

In addition to laying plans for increased Residential Accommodation, the Town Council has, to a considerable extent, eased the problem by providing a Domestic Help Scheme and by giving financial assistance to the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Scheme. Both of these schemes are playing a considerable part in assisting many old persons to carry on a normal home life and in preventing their reaching the stage where they must seek Hospital or Home accommodation.

GENERAL WELFARE.

Meals on Wheels Scheme.—The scope of the Meals on Wheels Scheme gradually extended during the year until it was found that the W.V.S. Van and equipment could not cope with the demand. It was, however, most fortunate that the Public House Society decided that one of their Jubilee Year Gifts should take the form of presenting a new van to the Town Council to be used in addition to the existing W.V.S. Van for the distribution of Meals on Wheels. The Town Council purchased a set of modern containers for this van, and the W.V.S. at the same time made arrangements for purchasing a similar set of equipment and altering their van to suit. Although these arrangements had not all been completed by the close of the year, the W.V.S. had already procured from amongst their own members and from other interested voluntary workers sufficient drivers and helpers to ensure that both vans would be in operation by January 1952.

Great credit is due to the W.V.S. Organisers and to all drivers and helpers for the smooth and efficient working of the scheme. At the close of the year, 40 meals were being delivered on two days per week, and throughout the year, in all weathers, deliveries were carried out according to schedule.

The Town Council continues to meet the excess cost of purchase and delivery of the meals, and the charge to recipients remained at 1s. per meal.

Voluntary Organisations.—It is a source of satisfaction to be able to record the ready co-operation and practical help which is always available in the field of general welfare from Local Voluntary Organisations, and I would mention specially

The Dunfermline and Rosyth Old People's Welfare Committee;
The Women's Voluntary Services;
The Dunfermline District Nursing Association; and
The Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

I think it is now a generally-accepted fact that the new welfare legislation, far from stifling the efforts of Voluntary Organisations, has rather given a further impetus to their efforts. It will, I feel sure, be appreciated that a Local Authority Social Services Department cannot provide adequate coverage in the matter of general welfare visiting; the discovery of persons in need of care and attention and the provision of recreational facilities. In those fields there is still ample scope for the voluntary worker.

Voluntary Organisations, on the whole, in Dunfermline are extremely active, perhaps especially so in the provision of various welfare services for old people.

Visitation, etc.—In connection with the provision of Residential and Temporary Accommodation, Meals on Wheels, Domestic Help, and General Welfare, 224 visits were paid during the year. Thirty-two applications for Domestic Help at reduced rates were assessed.

Arrangements for the allocation of the annual grants from the Anonymous Donors' Christmas Season Coal Fund and Goodall Trust, the Gardiners' Charitable Trust, and the Cunningham Bequest were carried out. In all, 96 persons received grants from those Funds. The Department also assisted in distributing special grants from Mrs Gellatly's Charities' Appeal Fund and in the distribution of 15 food parcels received by Provost Gellatly from Mr Wilson Duncan, of Auckland, New Zealand, a native of Dunfermline.

Free School Meals.—Seventy-one applications were investigated, involving 155 children. Of these applications, 53 were granted and 18 refused.

At 31st December 1951 there were 168 children receiving Free School Meals.

Burials.—Three burials were carried out of persons who were found dead where there was no relative or friend able or willing to carry out the necessary arrangements.